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Superfortresses Bomb Japan Again; British Forces Capture Caen Docks; U. S. Sets New Cordiality With France

Bond Drive Nearing Goal; Mass Arrests in France; R. I. Governor Renamed

The World's Day—July 7, 1944

Washington: War Loan Nearing Its Over-All Goal

War-Bond sales to individuals reached 65 per cent of their $6,000,000,000 quota in the $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive, the Treasury announced. Corporations and other nonbanking investors have subscribed 115 per cent of their quota, combining to aggregate 96 per cent of the over-all goal.

Vice-President Henry Wallace will speak Sunday night at Seattle, Wash., presumably about his trip to Siberia and China, his office announced. Under auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations, his talk will be radiocast over NBC at 6:30 p. m., E. W. T.

In Europe: Arrests Follow Henriot Assassination

Mass arrests, following the assassination of Philippe Henriot, Vichy propaganda minister, are being made by the German and Vichy police throughout France, the Moscow Radio reported.

From Madrid, CBS Correspondent Glen Stadler reported that the Nazis have made at least six devious peace feelers since the fall of Rome and the opening of the invasion, all of which failed to reach directly the persons for whom they were intended. Meanwhile, the German DNB agency quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as denying that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, was "putting out peace feelers." The dispatch, reported by the FCC, said that all such assertions "belong to the realm of fiction."

British troops in France are having their mail flown to them daily "before breakfast," the London Radio said. The service which started July 6 is also flying back letters across the channel in the afternoon.

Berlin retail bread shops, which numbered up to 20,000, have been cut to 2,000 in order to conserve fuel, according to German newspapers reaching Madrid.

Eire Government has offered $2,000 for the recapture of John Francis O'Reilly, an Irishman arrested after the Germans dropped him by parachute in Eire last December, who has just escaped from Arbour Hill prison.

Viktor S. Kozlov, new Soviet minister to Ethiopia, has presented his credentials to Emperor Haile Selassie in Addis Ababa, the Moscow Radio announced.

New England: G. O. P. Names MacLeod in R. I.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island was renominated today by the Democratic State Convention, while Republicans nominated Norman D. MacLeod, Providence manufacturer, as the G. O. P. gubernatorial candidate. In Connecticut former Gov. Robert A. Hurley announced his candidacy for a new term as Governor. [Page 4.]

Failing to call off its strike at the John P. Squire Company of Cambridge as ordered by the New England War Labor Board, the teamsters' union was summoned to a hearing today to show cause why it had not terminated the walkout.

In Hallowell, Maine, Charles M. Quinn, District Representative of the Maine War Food Administration, said that 626,906 pounds of foodstuffs were distributed by the WFA in April to schools, institutions, education and welfare groups in the State.

National: Vultee Removing Camouflage Netting

Camouflage netting over outside areas of the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation plant in San Diego, Calif., is being removed to speed up production on four-engined bombers, the company announced.

Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, who commanded the 36th Division in Italy, is returning to take command of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., the War Department announced.

Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commandant, arrived at Camp Pendleton, Calif., to confer with Maj. Gen. Charles F. B. Price, commanding the Fleet Marine Force in the San Diego area.

Americas: Honduras Demonstrators Fired Upon

Honduras Government forces opened fire with machine guns on political demonstrators in Ocutepeque, near the Salvador frontier, according to a Reuter report in San Jose, Costa Rica. Many of the demonstrators were killed and wounded, and survivors crossed to the protection of Salvadoran forces, the report said.

All business establishments excepting drug stores and government buildings in Matamoros, Mexico, closed as a result of a protest of agriculture, business, and labor against the freeze of Mexican cotton prices, it was reported in Brownsville, Texas.

Five Circus Officials Held As Probe of Fire Is Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7 — Investigators pressed inquiries today into the origin of yesterday's fire at the Ringling Brothers Circus main tent as five officials of the company were held in heavy bail after being arraigned on charges of manslaughter.

A trained crew of identification specialists from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety arrived here this afternoon, having been requested by Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, to aid in identifying victims. All are veterans of the Cocoanut Grove disaster and had been specially trained in identification methods for use in connection with war casualties.

Latest figures place the number of fatalities at 145, with 55 persons still unidentified. Eleven of the number were men, and the remainder women and children.

According to The Associated Press, James F. Kennedy, Police Court Prosecutor, announced that his preliminary investigation had established that the huge canvas tent had been coated with a waterproof solution of gasoline and paraffin before the circus left its winter quarters at Sarasota, Fla., early in the year.

Official cause of the fire was not yet determined at noon today. One version of the cause was that the fire started from a cigarette which had been mislaid in a washroom.

In contrast to stories of various persons who claimed that the blaze originated low in the tent, Hal Olver, circus press representative said today.

"The fire definitely started at the roof of the tent."

He added: "We have a theory, but we're not making it public now. We expect to make an announcement later." He further declared that "absolutely no credence was being given any theory of incendiarism or sabotage."

Defective or short-circuited wiring was advanced as another possible cause.

General opinion about the circus grounds was that the fire was started by a carelessly deposited cigarette, although defective wir-

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

How Boston Backs War Bond Drive

Greater Boston buyers have, up to today, purchased $31,364,000 in E Bonds. One LST (Landing Ship, Tanks) for the invasion, costs $2,000,000. Therefore, Bostonians have financed 15 LSTs thus far.

Back the Attack Buy More Than Before

Tobin-Hurley Contest Gets Into Spotlight

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With two of the Bay State's leading young public figures opposing each other the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor in next Tuesday's State primaries today held the Massachusetts political spotlight.

The Democratic Gubernatorial fight finds Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley involved in a sharp contest for the party nomination which most observers predict will be very close. The winner will compete with Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, whose nomination is not being contested.

Until recently the nomination of Boston's personable young Mayor was generally accepted as a foregone conclusion. As two-time Mayor of the State's largest city and as a candidate whose name has been linked closely to the national administration Mr. Tobin appeared well on the way to victory. His endorsement by the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Boston Central Labor Union, A. F. of L., gave further impetus to his campaign.

Has Come Fast

But in the opinion of many political observers the equally personable State Treasurer has come fast in recent weeks. Mr. Hurley, whose elective offices include two terms as State Auditor as well as his present term as State Treasurer, has conducted a quiet but efficient campaign throughout the State.

Possessed of a name which has proven attractive at the polls in Massachusetts for a number of years, and supported by such old-line Democrats as former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who with Mr. Hurley has led the anti-New Deal forces in this State, the State Treasurer, in the opinion of many, is bound to prove a strong vote getter.

Mr. Hurley has attempted to turn the Mayor's support by the P. A. C. into a political liability. In newspaper advertisements the State Treasurer has challenged the beliefs of the C. I. O. group and

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Roosevelt bars talk of French Provisional Government in parley with de Gaulle.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7 — The question of recognizing the self-appointed "provisionary French Government" will not be discussed with Gen. Charles de Gaulle although about every other Franco-American question will be gone over in the friendliest manner, President Roosevelt declared today.

The President stated that one of the specific items which he would discuss with the General today was that of the present role of the French Underground movement in combatting the Germans.

The President reminded his press conference that the United States Government had received extensive reports on the activities of the Underground and that he and the General would be in a position to exchange notes.

Furthermore, he said that one of the subjects to be broached was that of the military and civil administration of liberated French territories. He warned, however, that this particular problem was a most difficult one due to the extraordinary demands of warfare and that it was not an easy thing for an army to turn over occupied territory to civilian officials.

But he did stress that as soon as a zone ceased to be a military one, it would be turned over to civil administrators.

Expects Unity

The President obviously wished to give impression that the present important series of conversations with the head of the French National Committee of Liberation would not be marred by any of the misunderstandings and rumored disagreements which have kept Franco-American relations from reaching the degree of cordiality and unity which might be expected from two allies fighting the same war.

The Chief Executive laid particular emphasis on the statement that the talks would be varied and friendly. He was equally anxious not to be drawn into discussions of why the United States Government was not yet prepared to recognize the de Gaulle setup as the Provisional French Government, as has been done by certain other Allied powers.

The President's statement that he and his visitor would open their talks with an exchange of notes on the French Underground is thought to be significant. Sev-

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Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Freed Russians Sing Thanks

After being freed from German bondage by American troops, these Russians who were fighting for the Germans at Cherbourg express their feelings by bursting into song.

Roosevelt states war in China not going well, forecasts direct bombing of Japan.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Superfortresses again attacked the Japanese mainland today.

American heavy bombers of the 20th Air Force raided naval installations at Japan's great base of Sasebo on Kyushu at the southern end of Japan.

Results of the raid were not specified by Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the 20th Air Force, in making his announcement.

Sasebo, which compares with the United States base at Norfolk, Va., lies just west of Yawata, the war-production center bombed in the previous raid, June 15.

British forces in Normandy are reported to have reached the docks of Caen and American patrols were reported to have entered La Haye du Puits, western anchor of the German line. Other Americans were pushing southward to a point eight miles from St. Lo, 40 miles to the west.

The general impression is that the replacement of Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt by Marshal Günther von Kluge as German commander has left the campaign largely in Marshal Rommel's hands and that Marshal von Kluge may be expected to be rather a figurehead. The latter, who has been listed as a war criminal by the Russians, was removed from the Russian front in March.

On this last front there are possibilities that the Red Army push in the north has not yet expended its force. The 350-mile front has brought the Russians within 25 miles of Wilno, 11 miles from the German stronghold of Baranovichi, and only some 20 miles from the western Bug beyond Kowel.

At the southern end of the active front, Russian forces almost had surrounded Pinsk, gateway to Brest Litovsk some 100 miles to the west.

German resistance in Italy has strengthened so much that General Alexander's northward advance has been brought almost to a standstill. Back of the Germans is their so-called Gothic Wall built over a range of 6,000-foot mountains, with successive defenses running 50 miles deep. This wall is reported to run through Pisa and Florence to Rimini.

However, the Allies are only 10 miles from the great port of Livorno and about 36 miles south of Florence. They will have valuable new bases as soon as they reach those points.

The situation in China, which gradually has been getting worse in recent weeks, was referred to on its entry into the eighth year of the war by President Roosevelt in his press conference today. Mr. Roosevelt said the war in China was not going well, and admitted he was considerably concerned over the outlook.

He conceded that if the coast of China were in enemy hands, the Allied situation would be serious—although not so serious as a year ago owing to the fact that Japan can be bombed directly by American long-range bombers.

In the Pacific, Americans are pushing ahead with their strategy of closing in upon Japan, having taken the island of Manin, near Noemfoor, off northwest New Guinea.

Cracks in the Nazi Armor

Luftwaffe Hoards Fading Strength

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, July 7—News that Luftwaffe fighter pilots had been withdrawn from the defense of Allied Balkan targets, chief of which is the Ploesti oil fields in Romania, is taken to indicate more than just the heavy demands on the German air personnel elsewhere.

This has been described as the German High Command's reason for leaving the protection of these objectives to Romanian airmen flying Nazi-built planes.

It is also taken to indicate that these targets have ceased to be worth German investment of men and machines to defend them.

This would corroborate evidence of estimates I have seen regarding the damage done by strategic bombers based in Italy to Romanian oil fields and refineries formerly credited with providing about one third of the oil available for the Wehrmacht.

This destruction comes just at a time when the Germans are facing unprecedented demands on their fuel resources as the Allies move upon them from the West, East, and South.

Ludendorf Memoirs

Gen. Erich Ludendorf in his memoirs of 1918 deplored the extent to which German mechanical transport of all kinds had been abandoned in France in full running order because of the absence of fuel supplies. And he stressed the effect of this dismal spectacle of importance upon the German Army's morale.

Germany's present commanders can't have any delusions about the inevitable outcome of the situation in which the Germans are using more fuel than they are producing. At least that, according to estimates, is what they are doing at the present time.

The disparity between supply and demand must increase with the growing weight of attacks which the Nazis will have to meet on all fronts in the future. Not only because of the rapacity of battlefield requirements but also because all German oil-producing plants are within range of Allied

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Normandy Deadlock Due to Break Soon

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, July 7—Observers are expecting an early break in the deadlock on the Normandy front.

German sources today report a new British attack launched on a broad sector around Caen. Allied headquarters declines to comment on the enemy report, but conditions are such that explosive developments seem certain soon.

Allied armies have been inching forward, with both sides continuing the massing of heavy forces. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery obviously needs more elbow room to deploy his troops arriving on the beachheads, while American forces on the western side of the peninsula are struggling to get out of difficult swamp land and onto high ground where they can open up a war of maneuver.

The German objective is just as obvious. Now that the Allies have effected a landing it is the effort to seal it off at all costs.

Size of Forces

The public probably has an inadequate idea of the size of the opposing forces massed on the short front — particularly on the British frontal arc of only about a dozen miles round Caen.

A German correspondent estimates that 400,000 men and 2,000

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Hitler's Generals Split on Strategy

By J. Emlyn Williams

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor From the accession of the Hitler regime To the outbreak of war

LONDON, July 7—When Hitler dropped Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt from supreme command in the West, he disclosed one of the greatest weaknesses in Germany today.

It is political and personal intrigues among the German Generals.

This, with the almost complete disappearance of Germany's military reserves, may decide the course of the war in the near future.

Whether Field Marshal von Rundstedt was actually "dismissed' by Hitler or handed in his own resignation, as was announced yesterday, is inconsequential.

What counts is that the decision results from great divergencies concerning strategy among German generals.

Marshal von Rundstedt, builder of the Atlantic Wall, who earlier favored repelling the Allies on Normandy shores is understood later to have favored a strategic plan which would allow the Allied forces to land in West France and then to have fought them from German-prepared strategic positions further east.

This was because Marshal von Rundstedt is primarily a strategist and not concerned with the

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Willkie Ready to Back G. O. P. If Dewey Meets Conditions

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Wendell L. Willkie will support the Republican presidential ticket this year if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey pursues policies—both foreign and domestic—which make it possible for him to do so.

Actually, Mr. Willkie is desirous of backing the G. O. P. ticket and hopes he will be able to take the stump to defeat the fourth-term bid of President Roosevelt. But the next step rests with Governor Dewey.

For Mr. Willkie's support will not be forthcoming unless Mr. Dewey unequivocally clears up at least four major issues in what he considers the party's "monstrous and meaningless" platform and frees himself from the support of extreme isolationists, it was learned authoritatively today.

Revision Demanded

From Mr. Willkie's standpoint, the issue which presently separates the two concerns policies, not political personalities or pique. All the varied overtures which are being made to his friends and the pressures which are being brought to bear on him "to be a good sport and come along" are patently not going to influence his course in the coming campaign one iota.

It can be said with knowledge that Mr. Willkie considers the platform which the convention adopted in Chicago inadequate, evasive, and double-faced on four cardinal points which cry out to be revised and repaired by the nominee as soon as possible. His position will be greatly determined by what Mr. Dewey does and says on these four points:

1. Mr. Willkie views the postwar trade plank has a high-tariff commitment with low-tariff trimmings, facing both ways but heavily weighted on the side of the economic middle ages. He holds that the platform proposal that each reciprocal trade agreement should be submitted individually to Congress is a means of killing what the platform ap-

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Concord—Sunday.
Malden—Sunday.
Hull—Tuesday

Governor Sings Air, Legislators Get It

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louisiana legislators, ending their 60-day session in a hilarious mood, had a moment of discomfort when, at their request their new Governor, James Houston Davis, sang his own composition "It Makes No Difference Now."

The Chief Executive had a grin on his face when he came to the words "I'll get along without you very well."

Keynes Omits British War Debt From World Currency Plan

By Harold Fleming

Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 7—Britain must be allowed to deal in its own way with the $12,000,000,000 war debt it is incurring abroad from having to "fight for our lives with reckless disregard for the future," in the opinion of Lord Keynes, head of the British delegation to the United Nations Monetary Conference here.

In an historic press conference yesterday shared with Dr. Harry White, who is the United States' leading expert in the deliberations, the famous British economist served notice that Britain will not assign to the proposed $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund the problem of unblocking vast credits built up in England by countries that have not initiated mutual-aid or lend-lease programs.

The other major proposal facing the two-score delegations, for a $10,000,000,000 international bank for reconstruction and development, drew from Lord Keynes the assertion that the bank in itself was not intended to provide all the loans necessary for postwar trade development. Undoubtedly, he said, there must be other loans, some certainly from the United States.

While committees continued discussions, Lord Keynes, and Dr. White sat side by side and answered for an hour and a half questions fired at them by a battery of over 50 press correspondents.

They, proponents of the "Keynes plan" and the "White plan" made public in 1943 and in some quarters thought to be con-

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Superfortress Target

By a Staff Artist

Americans Bomb Japan Again

Sasebo, Japanese naval base attacked by United States Superfortresses, lies just west of Yawata, whose war-production plants were hit by the heavy bombers on the previous raid, June 15.

Japan Bombed:

Sasebo Blasted By Superfortresses

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of United States Army Air Forces, announced the assault on Sasebo in a communiqué at Washington. It was the third time since Pearl Harbor that American planes have rained bombs on Japan proper.

Sasebo was hit for the first time since the start of the war. It lies

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Future of German Youth Analyzed at Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7—Three main groups of German youth will emerge after this war, Dr. Herbert J. Gezork, Assistant Professor of Biblical History at Wellesley College, told the School of Community Affairs and a number of visitors in a public lecture in Pendleton Hall last night. These three groups, he said, are the incurable fanatics, the disillusioned, and definitely anti-Nazis.

Dr. Gezork, who worked with youth in Germany as Associate Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Berlin and as General Secretary of the German Baptist Youth Movement, before the war, lectured on the subject, "What Hope for Germany's Youth?"

German youth, he said, is essentially idealistic. Before the advent of Hitler, there was a movement back toward nature and simple, wholesome, outdoor pleasures, camping, youth hosteling, and so on. But Hitler, with his promises of leadership toward a new, freer order for Germany and Europe, diverted this enthusiasm to himself.

After this war, undoubtedly there will be the young fanatics who still regard him as a martyred prophet. With them, Dr. Gezork indicated, it will be hard to do anything. They will always be ready to be led in another crusade.

For Disillusioned

But for the disillusioned there will be the opportunity to learn the sincerity of democratic, Christian ideals. And for the anti-Nazis, of course, many of whom have been active underground workers, the road will be plain.

Last night as a full moon shone over Lake Waban, members of the Social Progress Institute turned from serious contemplation of world, social and economic problems to a play, a rather special sort of play, in which a certain weariness resulting from a long siege of lectures relieved itself in "kidding" lectures in general and lecturers in particular. And nobody enjoyed it more than those who were being "kidded."

Under the general direction of Mrs. Evadne Peabody, the first act of a play dealing with gangsters, FBI men and other assorted characters, came to end with the announcement that that was as far as the authors had got.

Dr. Houston Peterson, of the Cooper Union Forum of New York City, acting as a Benchley-like master of ceremonies, then invited groups in the audience to offer their own endings of the play. Three groups were ready. One obliged with a musical comedy version, another provided high tragedy, and finally came farce.

After this evening of letting off steam, the Institute knuckled down to business again this morning with a new vigor and freshness.

Business Abroad

In the second of a series of three lectures on cartels and American business enterprise abroad, Dr. Helen Meiklejohn, former member of the staff of the Social Security Board's research department and of the Brookings Institute, proposed four different approaches to solving the problems in the field of monopolies.

In a talk to the School of Community Affairs on "Radio and Radio Drama as a Form of Intercultural Communication" Dr. Ernest Dichter, research psychologist for the Columbia Broadcasting System, explained the great popularity of daytime serials, popularly known as "soap operas."

Tonight, at 8:15 in Billings Hall, the Social Progress Institute invites the public to a lecture by Hans Christian Sonne, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Planning Association. The subject will be, "How Can Government, Business and Labor Pull Together to Prevent a Postwar Depression."

Hurley to Run For Governor In Connecticut

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7—A few hours before Governor Baldwin was expected to announce that he will not seek re-election, former Gov. Robert A. Hurley today announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

For several months former Governor Hurley had been actively seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, although political observers felt that he might finally step out of the Senatorial race to seek another gubernatorial term. He served in 1941 and 1942.

The expected Baldwin announcement late this afternoon has caused some speculations in political quarters. One report is that Governor Baldwin plans to resign to take an active part in the Dewey campaign. However, Governor Baldwin's office would neither confirm nor deny the story.

The Hurley decision to run for Governor reduces the Senatorial contest to two men: Byron McMahon, Norwalk lawyer and former Assistant Attorney General under Homer Cummings, President Roosevelt's first Attorney General, and Thomas J. Spellacy, former Mayor of Hartford. Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut is unopposed for the G. O. P. nomination.

The only other avowed candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is Lewis Phelps, former State Auditor and former State Finance Commissioner. Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut has endeavored to persuade J. Francis Smith, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to run for Governor but has been unsuccessful.

Unless a new figure enters the contest before the State nominating convention, late in July or early in August, Mr. Hurley is considered the strongest gubernatorial contender.

Among the prospective contenders for the Republican nomination for Governor, with Governor Baldwin not seeking renomination, are Lieut. Gov. William T. Hadden, Representative Joseph T. Talbot (R) of Connecticut, Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., State Attorney for Hartford County, and Harold E. Mitchell of West Hartford, Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, Mayor William H. Mortensen of Hartford, and Mayor Robert B. Oliver of Norwalk.

American Airlines Purchase War Bonds

Egan

Fifth War Loan Drive the Gainer by $400,000

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Boys' clubs members figure prominently in the thousands of War Bond purchasers now coming in with last-minute responses to the current drive. At the left, William McCallum, a Boys' Club member, presents a check to Benjamin Rosenberg representing the purchase which the Airlines are making through the Boys' Clubs. Checks for $50,000 each from the same company are being given over by Boy Scout Alvin Bettrick and Girl Scout Barbara McCabe. At the right is John H. Bartol, American Airlines' local traffic manager. The interested looker-on in the sailor suit is Douglas McIntyre.

Tobin-Hurley Contest Enters the Spotlight

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has attempted to link the labor group with Communism.

The outcome of the Democratic gubernatorial contest may prove two things: it may demonstrate the real strength of the P. A. C. in Massachusetts, giving some indication as to how much of a factor it will be in the fall elections, and it may provide a measure of administration strength in Massachusetts.

A sweeping victory for Mayor Tobin would be construed as a good sign for President Roosevelt in Massachusetts and a probable continuation of Democratic supremacy in this State in national elections. Not since Calvin Coolidge was elected President in 1924 has the Bay State gone Republican in national polls.

A Hurley victory, on the other hand, would probably be taken as an indication that Massachusetts Democrats have had enough of the New Deal and would encourage Republicans to believe that Massachusetts' 16 electoral votes will be delivered to the G. O. P. in November.

On Different Lines

Mayor Tobin, whose first campaign for Mayor of Boston in 1937 was said to have been conducted on a shoestring and who claimed that he had no paid workers, has conducted his gubernatorial campaign along slightly different lines.

Dinners for Democratic workers have been held in key cities and indications are that sizable sums have been spent to put the Boston Mayor's campaign over.

Although the Mayor has received enthusiastic receptions in parts of the State his greatest efforts have been made in the eastern counties where about 80 per cent of the Democratic votes are found. In fact, Boston may provide the key to the Mayor's success or failure in the present campaign.

Mayor Tobin's narrow margin of victory in 1941, when he was reelected as Mayor for a second term, a margin made possible by heavy Republican support in the Back Bay and outlying sections of the city, is cited by some observers as indication that Mr. Tobin will have to work hard to carry his own city.

Boston Returns

With no Republican support to be looked for in a Democratic primary and with a straightaway two-man contest the Boston returns will be watched eagerly by both the Mayor and State Treasurer Hurley.

The Mayor's campaign has been conducted on his record as Boston's chief executive for six and one half years during which time the city's debt has been reduced by $38,500,000. Mayor Tobin has a smoothly operating city machine and believes he has been successful in organizing a statewide machine. Not until the polls are closed on Tuesday night will the young Mayor really know how well he has succeeded.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill, meanwhile, is not resting on the oars. Despite his lack of opposition, he has done a large amount of speaking in public and on the radio and has directed his remarks to getting out the vote and to keeping a Republican administration on Beacon Hill.

This is the sixth in a series of stories on the major contests in the July 11 primaries. Final article will appear tomorrow.

C. I. O. Planning for Campaign To Get Out Woman Labor Vote

Effort to get out the woman labor vote in a way never previously attempted in New England is being planned by the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This move has special significance this year, as women are reported to overbalance the men as potential voters at the coming elections.

The women's campaign will be organized here Saturday and Sunday during the annual state convention of the Massachusetts C. I. O. at the Hotel Statler. Miss Verda Barnes, Chairman of the women's division of the national political committee in New York City, is coming here to help in carrying through the New England plans for the C. I. O. women's political activity.

A regional women's division of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, together with women's state committees, will be developed. City, town and ward committees will follow in a number of localities. C. I. O. unions will be asked to promote the women's vote drive.

Besides getting women who are members of labor unions to register and vote, the project aims particularly at interesting the wives of union men in the C. I. O. campaign.

This is part of the national program initiated by the headquarters of the P. A. C. in New York City.

While a start was made here two weeks ago, the women's officers remain to be selected. They will automatically take their places as general members of the State P. A. C. Committees in New England.

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China to Fight on to Victory Says Soochow University Head

China will fight on to victory, Y. C. Yang declared this morning, and there will be no giving up until the battle is finished. He is President of Soochow University, and came to Boston to speak tonight at the Triple Seven meeting in New England Mutual Hall, commemorating China's entry into actual warfare with Japan seven years ago on the seventh day of the seventh month.

At a press conference at the office of the Chinese Vice-Consul, Kung-shou Wang, on Marlboro Street, he stated that one of the good things which have resulted from the necessities of war is the spread of culture throughout China, as the more progressive people of the coast moved toward the interior.

On the somewhat agitating subject of control of thought from Chungking of Chinese sent abroad to study, he seemed inclined not to take the matter seriously, and pointed out that "thought control is impossible," also that "freedom of thought has always existed in China, and the Chinese people are very individualistic. You cannot regiment their thinking."

He thought, he said, that probably Chungking's effort was to "guide the thought of the students away from Communism," whether they were in China or in some other country.

Guarded in his answer concerning basic English, he said he would welcome anything that would help his people to understand the English language.

The Generalissimo, he said, is gaining in popularity all the time, and even the people who are politically opposed have profound respect for him, for he is the rallying point for the whole nation.

Americans, he said, will be extremely welcome in China after the war. Some of the Chinese say that the letters A. V. G. mean not only American Volunteer Groups, but also "always very good." He expects China, being so largely agricultural, to make rapid economic recovery after the war.

Five Circus Officials Held As Probe of Fire Is Started

Continued from Page 1

ing was advanced as another possible cause.

Six circus ushers who had fought to prevent the spread of the fire when it started, agreed today that a cigarette thrown against the sidewall of the main tent by a man using the near-by men's washroom had started the fire. Ushers used fire buckets no avail until the water was exhausted.

Not a single circus employee was known to have perished and none of the animals was harmed. The five Wallendas, were on the high wire when the blaze broke out, and slid down ropes near the performers' exit. Because of the crowd, they had to make their way over an animal cage to another exit. Many performers, including the Wallendas, gave unstinting aid during the fire.

One of the most dramatic pictures of the event was taken by a high school student, Spencer Torill of New Britain, Conn., as he left the burning tent. Torill's exposure on 35-millimeter film in his personal camera showed the flames at their height with circus fans fleeing in the foreground.

It cost as much as $1 a call for some persons telephoning their relatives of their safety. One householder in the immediate vicinity garnered $200 at the expense of escapees. Many homes in the vicinity, however, were thrown open to survivors as lines of men, women and children waited their turn to convey news of their safety.

Officials of the circus who were arraigned in police court and charged with manslaughter were: J. A. Haley, Vice-President; George W. Smith, General Manager; Leonard Aylesworth, boss canvas man; Edward Versteig, chief electrician, and David Blanchfield, chief wagon man.

In charge of investigations is Edward J. Hickey, State Police Commissioner, and Hartford Police Court officials.

Fire Protection

Commenting on the Hartford circus fire today, Robert S. Moulton, Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association's Committee on Safety, said in Boston:

"One report said that the canvas of the tent was waterproofed, but it appears clear that if any flameproofing treatment had been applied it was totally ineffective. No treatment of combustible material such as canvas can make it actually fireproof," he added.

"It is possible," he continued, "to apply flame-proofing chemicals so that canvas cannot be ignited by the flame of a match or any similar minor source of ignition. The practical difficulty with most flame-proofing treatments is that the chemicals used dissolve in water, and after continued exposure to weather they will be washed out of any canvas used outdoors."

He said that manufacturers of flameproof canvas have recently perfected a canvas which retains its flameproof properties for several years, and which is now being used by the Army. This type of treated canvas is entirely different in its fire properties, however, as compared with ordinary canvas used for tents, he stated.

Mr. Moulton said that apparently the 12 exits were grossly inadequate for an enclosure the size of the tent—which covered almost two acres—when judged by building exit codes of the National Fire Protection Association which is applied to theatres.

Carnival Halted

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 7 (AP)—State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey today, through State Police Inspector Thomas S. Wilson of the Division of Moving Pictures and Theaters, notified the World of Mirth Carnival, playing a week's engagement in near-by Waterford, that it could not continue to operate with its present tents on pain of prosecution.

Commissioner Hickey sent Inspector Wilson to the carnival grounds to inspect the canvas used by the show, following the tragic fire in the Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey circus at Hartford.

Larger Army Use Of Paper Demands Greater Salvage

Army headquarters in England has increased white paper orders by many thousands of tons for the printing of proclamations, posters and ration coupons for liberated sections of France, New England War Production Board officials here have been notified.

Most of this paper must come from New England paper mills, WPB officials pointed out as they emphasized the growing shortage of both white and coarser grades of paper.

Eight New England white paper mills will receive only enough pulp for three and a half days' production in the future, according to a WPB order. This means that the mills, most of which are located in western Massachusetts, must for the first time depend on curb collected waste paper or face production cuts of 25 to 30 per cent, John T. Kiley, Regional WPB Manager, said yesterday.

"Many business concerns in this area will not be able to obtain sufficient paper supplies to conduct business in the near future as the result of this cut in white paper pulp," said Mr. Kiley. "The only solution," he added, "is for every business concern, store and householder to intensify their salvage efforts and see that every scrap gets to the collection agencies at once."

Cadet-Midshipmen Careers Offered to Young Men of N. E.

War Activities of New England

Young men of New England are given an opportunity to serve in the war effort and train for a seafaring career by an announcement from the War Shipping Administration, Training Organization, today offering appointments as cadet-midshipmen to qualified applicants.

Qualifications are: Unmarried; 17 years, 6 months, to 23 years old; native born or 10 years a naturalized citizen; a high school education or its equivalent; good health and moral character.

If accepted, the young men are given basic training at one of the merchant marine schools, followed by six months' duty on merchant vessels and final schooling at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, King's Point, N. Y. Commissions as deck or engineer officers are awarded those completing the courses satisfactorily.

Applications should be sent to the Supervisor, Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, War Shipping Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Wins Cluster

Serving as a top turret gunner on an Eighth Air Force Flying Fortress, based in England, Technical Sergeant Arthur R. Stockdale of Seattle, Washington, has won an Oak Leaf Cluster to his Air Medal, a dispatch from his bomber station states today. Before entering the Army, Sergeant Stockdale was employed by The Christian Science Monitor.

Home on Furlough

Three Massachusetts men have returned to this country for rest and reassignment after service with Naval Air Group 30 in the Pacific, the Navy announced today. During five months of combat on board an aircraft carrier, the group destroyed or damaged 219 Japanese aircraft and 51 enemy ships.

Lieut. Howard T. Taber of West Newton was temporarily attached to the Air Group during the strike against Truk on April 29 and 30. Ensign Leo J. Kerivan of Wellesley Hills, another homecoming airman, has participated in 14 combat missions over enemy territory, shooting down three Japanese planes. Aviation Machinist's Mate 1/c Edward J. Bury of Fairview is the third Bay Stater in the group—having served as a crew member on board the carrier.

Woman to Sponsor

First to be sponsored by women nominated by the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Training Command, the LST-930 will be launched at Hingham on July 12, with Mrs. P. E. McDowell of Annapolis, Md., as sponsor, the First Naval District announced today. Mrs. McDowell is the wife of Capt. P. E. McDowell, U. S. N., Force Training Officer for the Atlantic Fleet's Amphibious Command.

Airmen Honored

Five Massachusetts airmen have received the Distinguished Flying Cross, according to a War Department announcement today. They are Second Lieut. Rudolph J. Jasiak of Ware, Technical Sergeant James O. Butts of Everett, Technical Sergeant Valentino L. Di Nicola of Pittsfield, Staff Sergeant Alfred A. Clark of Lynn and Staff Sergeant Sanford H. Urdang of Brookline.

Navy Casualties List 10 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The names of 10 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 80 casualties of the U. S. naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—announced today by the Navy Department.

Publication of this additional list brings to 47,914 the total number of naval casualties announced since Dec. 7, 1941.

The Massachusetts men:

Brassil, John Edward, Jr., lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Somerville.

Hanley, John Michael, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Roxbury, Boston.

Hanson, Kenneth Osgood, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. South Weymouth.

Hastings, Kenneth Windsor, ensign, U. S. Navy. Wounded. West Springfield.

Hutchins, Orville Richard, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Haverhill.

Koskie, Anthony Thomas, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Worcester.

Lawrence, Donald Joseph, watertender, first class, U. S. Navy. Wounded. Lynn.

Les, Stanley, coxswain, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Adams.

MacEachern, Peter Daniel, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Boston.

McKay, Ernest Philip, machinist's mate, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. New Bedford.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Fair weather through Saturday. Moderately warm tonight. Warmer near the coast on Saturday. Light winds tonight, gentle to moderate on Saturday.

Maine—Fair with little change in temperature tonight. Saturday fair in the south portion, partly cloudy followed by scattered showers in the north portion. Continued warm.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair with little change in temperature tonight. Saturday fair and continued warm, except partly cloudy followed by scattered showers in extreme north portion.

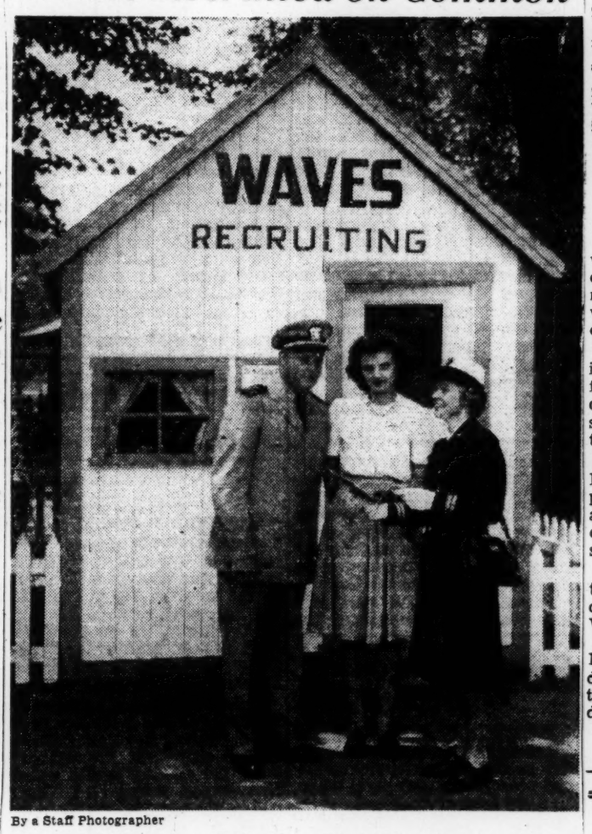
Massachusetts—Fair weather tonight and Saturday. Little change in temperature tonight. Warmer along the coast Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair weather tonight and Saturday. Little change in temperature tonight. Continued warm Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:12 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Saturday, 1:49 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Waves Recruited on Common



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Women Called to Back the Serviceman

At ceremonies marking the second anniversary of the establishment of the Waves, Boston's young women were called upon to back their brothers and loved ones in the armed forces by enlisting in the Women's Reserve of the Navy. Shown here before the new recruiting information booth erected on the Tremont Street side of Boston Common, opposite West Street, are, left to right: Lieut. Commander H. E. Milliken, Officer in Charge of Navy Recruiting and Induction; Miss Marilyn MacLeod, asking questions about the service; and Lieut. Harriet Parker of the Waves.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Cambridge Citizens Exhorted to Vote

"Better vote in July than be sorry in November" is the slogan with which the Cambridge League of Women Voters is urging citizens to go to the primary polls on July 11. "It's the primaries that count," challenges the League on its subway posters.

Today it opened two Voting Information Booths, one in front of the Harvard Co-op at Harvard Square, the other inside the Manhattan Market at Central Square.

Both the posters and the booths are new League ventures in Cambridge. "We thought we'd used the questionnaires-to-candidates technique long enough," commented Mrs. Henry Wise, President.

The booths will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on July 7, 8, 10, and 11. Information about candidates and registration will be available—on a nonpartisan basis, of course, in line with regular League policy.

Christmas Gift Delivered

ASHBY, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Raymond Wilkinson came home a few weeks ago after two years' service in the South Pacific. Yesterday he received a battered package covered with governmental and naval postage cachets. It was his Christmas present package, mailed last Oct. 11 by his mother, Mrs. Howard Wilkinson.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Education Program Urged As Part of Plan for Peace

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7 — Teachers of America were warned that only through active and persistent efforts which would result in building into any peace plans a "memorandum on education" as an essential basis for maintaining peace, would their responsibilities as educational leaders in these times be met.

Speaking to the delegates of the Representative Assembly in the final business session of the National Education Association which ended its three-day convention here last evening, Alexander J. Stoddard, Philadelphia's Superintendent of Schools and Chairman of the Educational Policies Commission of the N. E. A., the policy-forming body of that organization, urged teachers to "establish a beachhead for peace" now, from which to win essential key positions for the kind of education that would insure democracy and freedom after the war.

After the last war American teachers "made the mistake of assuming that the inevitable consequence of war is peace," Dr. Stoddard declared, "and they became absorbed in new buildings and per capita school costs.

Part of Peace Plan

"This time the part wrong education has played in bending Axis youth to the will of aggressors, and the place of enlightened education in enabling men to live peaceably together must be considered in writing the peace terms," he said.

He suggested that "a memorandum of education" should take up the following points:

1. It should express the faith of the Allied nations in the role that education can and should play in establishing and maintaining peace.

2. It should make clear that the Allied nations have faith that no political and economic provisions of the treaty can and will be effective without parallel and continuous educational programs of action to support the peaceful reorganization of the world.

3. It should condemn the use of education within nations to promote chauvinistic attitudes and activities or the use of the schools as the agencies for developing highly nationalistic faith in war as the means of solving international questions.

4. It should provide for the establishment and maintenance of an international office for education as a part of the treaty of peace.

Intellectual Co-operation

Concerning an international office of education, Dr. Stoddard maintained that the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation set up by the League of Nations after the last war achieved enough to demonstrate that intellectual co-operation is both possible and practicable.

Among the probable functions of an international office of education he indicated such tasks as: Aiding in educational reconstruction in Axis countries, guarding and promoting academic freedom throughout the world, appraising textbooks to prevent statements in them counted dangerous to the peace of the world, stimulating and encouraging the fraternal contact of scholars, librarians, teachers, the exchange of research materials, technics, findings in the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities, encouraging international art exhibits, music festivals, dramatic performances.

Such an office should also of course provide for teacher and student exchange, offer factual instructal materials, and maintain a division of radio and visual aids, including motion pictures.

To bring all this about, teachers were urged to roll up petitions directed to the State Department, the President, and the Senate, and at the same time to strengthen the organizational machinery within their own profession.

Must Inform Public

Also urging the teachers to action, Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the N. E. A., in an address declared that they must convince the American people that the present investment in education is inadequate. "There is power in education, and failure to use this power is short-sighted and costly," he said.

Mr. Givens pointed out that Russia in 1943, in spite of the gigantic cost of war, increased expenditures for education by 30 per cent; that China, awake to the power of education, carried her universities on the back of her students more than 1,000 miles inland to save them from Japanese devastation; that Great Britain is embarking on the boldest educational program in all her history.

Education Needed

Here in the United States, in spite of a great educational system, illiteracy, child labor, inadequate physical training and some schools that are ill equipped and poorly staffed are among our disgraces, Mr. Givens maintained.

Furthermore, he said, far too many people do not have enough education to make sound judgments. Of adults, 3,000,000 have never gone to school at all: 13½ per cent have not completed the fourth grade and three fourths have not completed high school. We spend $2,500,000,000 on education as against $4,000,000,000 on automobiles, with other expenditures in the same proportion.

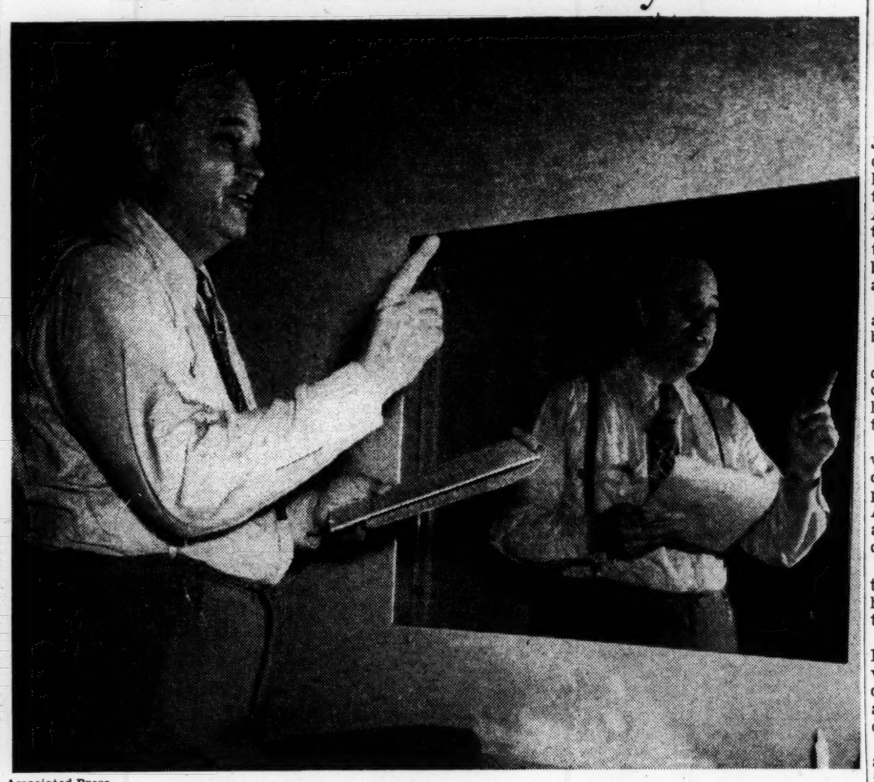
This $2,500,000,000 must be increased, he declared.

Among the resolutions passed by the Representative Assembly in yesterday's business sessions, were the following: That "guidance in its broad aspects—educational, ethical, civic, social, occupational—be made available to every youth and that every teacher accept responsibility for guidance."

That "greater emphasis be placed on the following ideals; any social useful work is honorable; mastery in any worthy undertaking is the minimum objective; mutual respect for the rights of individuals or groups is essential."

Elected to office for the coming year were: President, F. L. Schlagle, of Kansas City, Kas.; First Vice-President, Mrs. Mary D. Barnes, of Elizabeth, N. J., with Mrs. Edith B. Joynes of Norfolk, Vt., the retiring President, automatically becoming Junior Past President.

He Mirrors Democratic Keynote



Associated Press

Governor Kerr Rehearses Convention Speech

Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma stands with note pad in hand before a mirror in a Washington hotel room as he practices his speaking stance in preparation for his keynote address before the National Democratic Convention which will convene in Chicago July 19. While writing the address he halted occasionally to read several pages of it aloud to his youngest son, Billy, 6. Later Billy is said to have asked: "Do I have to go to the convention?"

McCormack to Map Course For Democratic Platform

By the Associated Press

Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, last night was named Chairman of a Resolutions Subcommittee to conduct hearings on a 1944 Democratic Party platform prior to the National Convention opening July 19 in Chicago.

The hearings are expected to start July 17 in Chicago with Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, sitting as Subcommittee co-Chairman. She will be the first woman accorded this honor.

The Subcommittee, appointed by Robert E. Hannegan, National Chairman, is composed of 12 men and 11 women.

Besides Mr. McCormack, the Subcommittee is made up of Senators Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Resolutions Chairman in 1936 and 1940; Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico; Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming; Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri; Claude Pepper (D) of Florida; Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and James M. Tunnell (D) of Delaware; Representatives Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., (D) of Maryland; Josephus Daniels, former Navy Secretary and Ambassador to Mexico; George J. Burke, Michigan Lawyer and former General Counsel of the OPA, and Representative Ed. V. Izac of California.

The women members besides Mrs. Norton are Mrs. Fred Vinson, Kentucky, wife of the Economic Stabilization Director; Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyoming, Director of the Mint; Mrs. Julia Porter, California; Miss Doris I. Byrne, New York; Mrs. W. T. Bost, North Carolina; Mrs. Albert E. Hill, Tennessee; Mrs. Scott Stewart, Utah; Mrs. Lucille Stewart, Kansas; Mrs. Charles G. Ryan, Nebraska, and Mrs. Sue Rubel, Oklahoma.

A convention "campaign school" for women was announced by Mrs. Charles W. Tillett of North Carolina, Democratic National Committee Assistant Chairman and Women's Division Director.

Mrs. Tillett, who is scheduled to address the convention, probably at its first night session July 19, is expected to preside over the school. Two sessions are planned, the mornings of July 16 and 18.

N. Y. Rehabilitation Center Fits Veterans for Peace Jobs

By Theodore N. Cook
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7 — Servicemen recently returned from world battlefronts, discharged because of disability, are being readied here to re-enter civilian life as well-adjusted, self-sufficient citizens at the first Vocational Rehabilitation Center in the United States under the nation-wide program of the Veterans Administration.

Jointly operated by City College and the Veterans Administration, the Center, occupying an entire wing of the College's Army Hall, has been in operation since June 22 of this year, but has just now been thrown open to newspaper reporters.

Designed to aid veterans in their selection of occupational goals and to indicate the kind of training they will require, the Center with present facilities for 100 men, is equipped to administer aptitude tests, provide individual interviews with expert vocational counsellors, as well as sleep, feed, and entertain veterans coming to it from the eastern part of New York State.

Determination is the key-word at the Center. It impresses the visitor from the moment he enters the gate to the moment he hands in his pass on the way out.

It is made evident in the intent expressions on the faces of the men being "screened" and interviewed; it is reaffirmed in conversation with them, and it is emphasized in the efforts of both the college and Veterans Administration staffs to see to it that the men receive not only realistic vocational advice, but confidence and belief in their ability to "make good."

Although all men are subjected to the same procedure, how long the veteran remains at the Center depends upon his individual problems, with no effort made by the staff to "speed up" proceedings or to delay men through needless red tape. The time required varies between one day, or less, to several.

The veteran—who need not have served overseas—makes application for vocational rehabilitation training at the Eastern New York District of the Veterans Administration, and if eligible, receives a letter of appointment and reports to this Center.

Following an orientation talk by the adviser of the Veterans Administration, he is further interviewed as to educational, civilian and military occupational background. A member of the counseling and Guidance Staff, using material gathered in previous interviews with the man, then administers aptitude tests. Following these tests, the applicant is again interviewed and invited to discuss openly his aims and choice for special training.

On the basis of the tests and interviews conducted by the college staff, as well as the veteran's own desires and background, a broad field of employment is indicated. The Veterans' Administration representative, meeting with the applicant, then selects the specific job-training to be provided.

Assigning the veteran to an institution for training, or placing him in an industry where he can learn on the job, is by no means the last contact he has with the staff of the center. Once he has started training, he is visited every two weeks by a training officer, who checks to see that he is receiving proper instruction and is in his right place.

Officials stress that the aim of the program is not merely that of "getting a job" for the veteran. Looking ahead to the postwar period, the Administrators recognize that whether or not the returned serviceman in need of special consideration finds proper employment, and thereby is able to adjust himself to normal conditions, hinges on the quality of the training he receives following discharge from military service.

Tennessee Train Wreck Has 15 Soldier Fatalities

JELLICO, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—Fifteen soldiers, the engineer, and fireman of a Louisville and Nashville passenger train are known to have been killed in the train's plunge into a 50-foot gorge of the Clear River 11 miles south of here last night.

The locomotive and five cars toppled down the gorge. The kitchen and baggage cars of the southbound train, reported carrying more than 1,000 soldiers just out of basic training, were burned.

Co-operation Is Argentina's Chief 'Desire'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 7 (AP)—President Farrell declared last night that Argentina has given ample proof of its desire to co-operate with the other American nations and will continue to do so, but he emphasized that its course of action could not be influenced by pressure from any foreign nation.

Speaking to a cheering audience at the annual Army and Navy banquet, President Farrell said:

"Argentina's international conduct is neither deviating nor calculated, and it is based on an honorable tradition never questioned.

"In effect, our country has always been the traditional defender of the great principles which comprise international law for the Americas, and which have been approved at many international conferences.

"Among these principles and in the forefront stands that of upholding sovereignty and free determination of the people."

Defense of sovereignty with legitimate zeal does not in any way signify isolation or rejection of the principle of co-operation among the nations of the Americas, he asserted.

His country, he said, would take all measures necessary to defend itself against aggression and would not initiate any hostile acts.

Argentinean Resigns

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 7 (AP)—Gen. Luis Perlinger, Minister of the Interior, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by President Farrell, it was announced last night.

General Perlinger was appointed Minister of the Interior in October, 1943, succeeding General Alberto Gilbert when the latter became Foreign Minister. He had spent 34 years in the Army and formerly was Director General of the Army Administration.

Labor Men Back Nelson On Civilian Goods Plea

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The two labor vice-chairmen of the War Production Board have recommended an immediate start on civilian goods manufacture where men and materials are available, it was learned today. They say that munitions cutbacks already have resulted in some unemployment.

The development arrayed them on the side of Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, and against the Army and Navy, in a dispute over Mr. Nelson's announced program to let industry prepare for reconversion and to relax the ban on civilian use of aluminum.

From authoritative military quarters came this objection: such a program "might torpedo" the new nation-wide hiring controls and could interfere with newly-expanded military programs.

Meanwhile Mr. Nelson's program, on which he had set a July 1 deadline, was stalled.

Subordinates have authority to carry out his instructions, but the WPB in full board session this week voted down the orders tentatively prepared, with the military members leading the opposition.

The labor report, addressed to all board members, was signed by Joseph D. Keenan and Clinton S. Golden, WPB Vice-Chairmen, former high officials of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, respectively.

They asserted that surveys show materials, plant facilities and labor to be available in places where it could not be devoted to war production. "Hardship and idleness," they said, confront some manufacturers and workers who can not obtain war work.

The report said that in no case would civilian production be permitted to interfere with war work, and that the proposals contained ample safeguards to keep war production at needed levels.

A well-placed military source acquainted with the Keenan-Golden document, declared in rebuttal that the War Manpower Commission's new controlled-referral program, designed to recruit war workers and to halt an exodus of labor from war plants, should have "at least a 30-day trial before the Nelson program starts—otherwise it might be torpedoed from the beginning."

In addition, this source stated, "several unexpected things have happened" since Mr. Nelson announced his plan.

A prospective shortage of flat-rolled steel products, perhaps as high as 100,000 tons a month, looms as a result of new Army and Navy estimates of need, he said, adding that the steel and copper industries have begun calling for relaxation of controls on the same pattern as the aluminum proposals.

Biddle Warns Legion Of Soldier-Labor Rift

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Francis Biddle, Attorney General, expressing concern that a rift may develop between soldiers and workers, asked the American Legion to serve as "a liaison of patience and understanding, to help iron out prejudices on one side and mistakes on the other."

In a speech prepared for a meeting of Manhattan Legionnaires, he said such a rift must not be allowed if we are to win the peace.

Condemning strikes, Mr. Biddle absolved "responsible union leaders" from blame but said the soldiers will not be able to understand why they are "let down" and will come home blaming unions — fairly or not.

Democracy in Action Shown In Medina Valley of Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONDO, Texas.—How the press—and the country press, at that—can function effectively as an intercommunity forum in a democracy-in-action project recently has been exemplified in the Medina Valley of Texas.

The Medina Valley War Service Community-School was sponsored by the extension division of the University of Texas. It was a discussion project, to develop and exchange ideas for the walfare of about 30 small towns, and the in-between neighbors, of Atascosa, Frio, and Medina Counties.

"Since the shortage of tires, gas, and time presented problems when people wished to get together, the valley leaders felt that they might lick the situation if they would pool their thinking," said Jeanie M. Pinckney, co-ordinator.

Committee members put their discussions into a written report. A series of discussions by different leaders over the valley area was planned.

Editors of weekly papers—there are no dailies in the three counties—encouraged the program of publishing the series on community problems and planning.

Eight local leaders in as many towns were found to lead the discussion groups, each to handle a different topic. It was the function of each to get together five or six neighbors who would read, discuss, and help report on their discussions. Said the co-ordinator:

"In turn these leaders invited accessible people to participate and the result was that some 50 citizens co-operated, among them merchants, farmers, bankers, teachers, ministers, housewives, officials, civic club leaders, stenographers, land agents—some young, others more mature; some men, some women, some New Dealers, others anti-New Dealers."

These groups tried to answer sincerely such questions as: What makes a good community? What is good community leadership? Of what value is a central planning unit to a community? How can democracy between communities be better expressed? How can citizens attract their youth to remain in the home town? In what ways are small towns civically lazy? How can a democratic Medina Valley in action be a reality?

Five papers published the report of these discussions simultaneously, so citizens throughout the region were all reading the same reports at the same time. The editors also invited open letters from readers on the subjects covered.

The published discussions stimulated talk about them on the street, at the post office, at church, at places of business. To quote the co-ordinator again:

"Talking over these problems seemed to give increased insight into community problems, into democratic ways of working together and into a new experience. Some expressed a feeling of greater security about local leadership and about opportunities for their communities."

Fliers Furloughed After Air Victories

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Naval fliers of Air Group 30, credited with destroying or damaging 226 Japanese planes and 51 ships in five months of carrier warfare in the Pacific, have returned to the mainland for furlough and reassignment.

Commanded by Lieut. Commander James G. Silney, Chicago, the group made its debut in the Gilberts invasion last Nov. 19, and in the subsequent months ranged throughout the Central and South Pacific, smashing at Japanese air power, shipping and ground targets from Makin to Hollandia.

During the five-month period, climaxed by a second strike at Truk, April 29-30, the group shot down 50 planes, probably destroyed seven more and damaged 13 in the air, and destroyed or severely damaged 156 aircraft on the ground or in the water. In all the operations, adding up to 576 sorties, the group's losses were only eight planes and three pilots.

Superdestroyer Honors Former Congressman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—The J. William Ditter, 83d destroyer built by the Bethlehem Steel Company since outbreak of the war, slid down the ways at the Bethlehem Staten Island Yard July 4, before an audience which included high-ranking naval and government officials.

More than one thousand persons gathered to witness the launching of the 2,200-ton superdestroyer named in honor of J. William Ditter, member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania from 1935 to 1943 and Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee from 1940 to Nov. 21, 1943, when he was in a fatal plane crash near Lancaster, Pa.

Plans Made to Sink Shaft To 64 Trapped Miners

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 7 (AP)—Hope for the rescue of 64 men trapped by fire deep in Powhatan mine was raised last night with plans to sink a shaft, nine inches in diameter, through 350 feet of earth.

High-speed drills were rushed here to bore directly down to the men after rescue workers and mine inspection officials gave up hope of reaching them through the regular mine shaft and the pit was ordered sealed to subdue a fire that broke out yesterday.

Field Control Approved Of Radio Station WJJD

WASHINGTON, Puly 7 (AP)—Transfer of control of radio station WJJD, Chicago, to Marshall Field, Chicago publisher, was approved July 5 by the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Field will acquire control from H. Leslie Atlass, Ralph L. Atlass, and Ralph Loais Atlass, buying 7,875 shares of the issued and outstanding common stock, representing 52.5 per cent, and 259½ shares of the issued and outstanding preferred stock, 28.8 per cent, of WJJD, Inc., licensee of the station.

The consideration will be $696,000, plus or minus an adjustment for any increase or decrease in net worth of the corporation since Jan. 31. The station has 20,000 watts power.

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Registration of Voters Shows Sharp Drop in R. I.

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7—The sharp decline in the number of persons eligible to cast ballots in the elections in Rhode Island in November is brought out in the official registration figures released this week.

Under the State's law, all persons to be eligible to vote must be registered by June 30. An exception has been made this year for members of the armed forces and others directly engaged in war-supporting activities outside the State, such as the U. S. O., the Red Cross and the Merchant Marine.

A considerable reduction in the number of eligible men voters had been anticipated, because so many men are in the service. Against the 118,578 men who were eligible to vote in the last presidential election, 1940, this year only 84,503 are listed on the registration lists. This is a drop of 28 per cent.

Decline in Women

But a large decline in the number of women eligible to vote had not been expected. Against the 114,054 women eligible to vote in 1940, only 102,549 are listed on the registration books this year.

This decline, amounting to 10 per cent, is not explained by women in the services because no such large number of Rhode Island women are entered in the various war services. Nor can it be explained by a general fall in population in Rhode Island since 1940, for ration-book figures and other indices indicate the State's population has moved upward since the war started, not down.

How many men and women in the services will cast ballots remains the great uncertainty in this State as in most others. While no accurate estimate is available, State officials believe there are about 70,000 Rhode Islanders in the service. Perhaps two thirds of these are of voting age and eligible to cast the wartime service ballots.

The sharpest declines in number of registrants were found in rural communities. Block Island headed the list with 57 per cent fewer registrants this year than in 1940. Richmond, South Kingstown, Coventry and Burrillville—all rural communities—recorded declines ranging from 30 to 46 per cent.

But there were substantial declines in the cities, too. Providence figures are down 13 per cent; Woonsocket and Pawtucket figures are 24 per cent less than in 1940.

Also Below 1942

Only two communities in the State recorded increases over the 1940 figures. Middletown, a war-booming community near Newport, reports an increase of 28 per cent. And North Kingstown, which includes the enormous Quonset Point Naval Air Station and the naval deport at Davisville, reports registrations 11 per cent greater than in 1940.

The total registrations are not only far below the totals of 1940, last presidential election year, but they also are below the totals of the off-year election in 1942, when apathy was general among the voters and there were no exceptional contests under way.

Total registrations in 1942 stood at 197,024, compared with the total this year of only 187,052.

The two-year residence requirement in Rhode Island is believed to be an important factor in trimming down the list of registrants. Many Rhode Islanders have migrated to other States and will not cast their ballots here.

On the other hand, while thousands of war workers have come into Rhode Island, the requirement that they must be residents here for two years before being eligible to vote has prevented or discouraged them from signing the registration lists.

Only four other States require potential voters to have lived for two years in the State before becoming eligible to vote—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

R. I. Republicans Nominate Ticket

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 (AP)—Rhode Island Republicans nominated Norman D. MacLeod, East Providence manufacturer and World War One veteran, for Governor last night at their State convention.

Other State officers nominated were:

Arthur A. Forcier, Pawtucket druggist, for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas J. Paolino, North Providence attorney, Secretary of State; G. Conrad Anderson, City Treasurer of Warwick, General Treasurer; John J. Murphy, Providence attorney, Attorney General.

Charles A. Curran, Providence attorney, was nominated for Representative in Congress from the First District, and State Senator Charles T. Algren, of East Greenwich, was nominated from the Second District.

McGrath Named For R. I. Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 (AP)—The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention today renominated Gov. J. Howard McGrath for a third term and instructed its delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago to vote for the renomination of President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Renominated along with Governor McGrath was the entire slate of elected state officers. The only change from the 1942 ticket was the nomination of Assistant Attorney General John O. Pastore for Lieutenant-Governor to fill the vacancy recently created by the elevation of Lieut. Gov. Louis W. Cappelli to the Superior Court bench.

The convention's platform revealed for the first time the existence of a $6,500,000 surplus in State funds at the close of the fiscal year June 30.

Almost Like Mom's Kitchen on Baking Day

By a Staff Photographer

Bridgewater, Mass., Servicemen's Canteen Finds a Way to Soldiers' Hearts

Servicemen on week-end leaves from Camp Edwards always are assured a warm welcome at this unique canteen, located midway between the Camp and Boston, and open every Saturday afternoon and Sunday evening. The homemade sandwiches, cakes, and pies, plus the motherly ways of the townswomen who maintain the canteen, are "something to write home about." And the soldiers do! Upper left: Some of the boys who managed to squeeze in for a snack on their way to the city. Upper right: Outside the canteen, soldiers waiting for a lift from a friendly motorist. Lower left: Visiting soldier with some of the canteen attendants, (left to right) Mrs. James Morris, member of the Ousamequin Women's Club of Bridgewater; Girl Scout Dianne Hickey; Mrs. Lawrence Costa, from the Bridgewater (Roman) Catholic Women's Club, and Mrs. Fred Gassett, hostess at the canteen. On the wall are some of the many insignias which grateful servicemen have left as souvenirs of a happy visit. Lower right: "Umm, what pie!"

Light Primary Vote Forecast for Boston

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With little apparent interest in the State primaries the Boston Election Department today looked for one of the "lightest votes" in many years when the people go to the polls next Tuesday to select party nominees for the November election.

These officials go so far as to predict that less than 25 per cent of the Boston voting list will turn out on next Tuesday. In the 1942 primaries about 40 per cent of the City's voters went to the polls.

Even the fact that this is a Presidential year does not deter the Boston Election Department from predicting a small primary vote in the 22 wards. They declare the interest "isn't there" this year.

From the Republican point of view the major contest is between five candidates for Lieutenant Governor, with many voters caring little which of the three main figures, Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County; Representative Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House, or Senator Jarvis Hunt, President of the Senate, is returned the winner. This attitude does not tend to bring out the vote.

Other Contests

Three other G. O. P. State-wide contests are being waged for State Treasurer, State Auditor, and Attorney General, but the major nominations, those for United States Senator and Governor, present no contests, inasmuch as Governor Saltonstall and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill are unopposed for Senator and Governor. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook is also unopposed for nomination.

Despite the fact that the Democratic ticket in the primaries is filled with hotly contested offices all the way from Governor down to Sheriff there seems to be little voter interest on this side of the fence. The fact that the City's own Mayor Tobin is a candidate for Governor has not injected any spark into the "get out and vote" movement.

The favorable turn in the war and the fact that candidates have failed to make extended political tours are reasons which have toned down the interest displayed in Tuesday's primary, was the opinion of one Election Department member.

Not Around

With so many men and women in the armed services and their families moved to other cities and towns it naturally follows there aren't just the people around to go to the polls, another official reasoned.

While the total number of Democrat and Republican registrants in the City this year cannot be determined until after the primaries—citizens voting in the primaries must declare their party affiliation in order to secure a ballot—it is safe to say that there will be a sharp decrease from those that went four years ago.

In the 1940 primaries 27,836 Republicans went to the polls as compared with 162,183 Democrats. In the 1942 primaries less than 20,000 Republicans turned out as against 117,249 Democrats.

Last year there were 189,045 enrolled Democrats and 44,831 Republicans. Boston's total number of registered voters, including independents, in 1943 was 352,177 as compared with this year's registration of 319,660, a drop of 32,517 voters.

Real Estate Seen Sharing Burden of Rail Wage Jump

By W. Clifford Harvey

Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How real-estate owners and white-collar workers instead of the railroads will pay the bulk of the $200,000,000 in wage increases recently granted to railroad employees as a result of strong unionization was described in strong terms today by Wallace W. True, Mortgage Loan Officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

For the average wage earner it is a hard problem in mathematics to follow the course of the $200,000,000 in railroad wage increases down to the pockets of property-owning taxpayers and their burdened colleagues, the white-collar workers, Mr. True stated during one of his infrequent visits to Boston. But he traced the channel easily, starting with the basic fact that the railroads will pay tremendous amounts to the Federal Government this year in excess-profit taxes.

Taking it from there, the mortgage loan expert stated that the $200,000,000 being deducted from the excess-profit-tax payments meant that the railroads merely would be taking the tax money from the Government to pay $200,000,000 to the wage earners.

Revenue To Be Replaced

How will the Government make up this revenue loss to meet a wartime budget? Probably 12 to 20 per cent of it will come from the railroad workers themselves in income taxes, Mr. True explained. But the bulk of the loss, he added, must be made up by every taxpayer in the country, particularly the employee with the fixed salary and the real-estate owner.

Expanding on an address given before the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the New York loan authority pointed out that the average railroad wages for operating unions are established not on the basis of 8 hours' work a day, but on the basis of 100 miles of roadbed covered. This means that "the engineer and train crew pulling the Congressional Limited out of New York for Washington and arriving in Washington three and one-half hours later were paid, not for three and one-half hours of work but for two and one-quarter days."

On this basis, Mr. True continued, the average trainman works fewer than 14 days a month to earn a maximum month's pay. "And since the unions are articulate and powerful, and the white-collar man is not, the answer is obvious," he said, "as to who pays for the week's vacation with pay, recently conceded on the threat of a railroad strike."

Postwar Predictions

Wrapped up in Mr. True's graphic appraisal of postwar real-estate conditions were the predictions that people will not move into precast concrete or glass houses right after the war, that they will not accept demountable, veneer-panel houses or heating systems built into floors and walls, and "they won't take baths in plastic tubs." Mr. True cautioned postwar planners to take into sharp consideration the "innate conservatism of the great mass of American people."

Mr. True could not bring himself to share in the enthusiasm of builders concerning postwar housing markets when a flood of materials are supposed to pour into the field. Contrarily, he felt that restrictions, more or less, on building materials would continue for some time after the war. "Lifting of restrictions will come gradually," he insisted, "in order to avoid a building boom that could prove disastrous to the national economy."

He predicted a release of commodities and materials in a number of communities "this year" to make possible some building that is not purely for the war emergency. He based his contention on the completion of the war housing program some time this month, which will "release some 800,000 craftsmen in the building trades."

Real-Estate Outlook

"Every part of the real-estate business, as well as the construction business, will be sharply affected by the course of postwar liquidation of wartime projects. In addition to completed properties of all kinds, there is a tremendous backlog of building material and equipment stored in Army-Navy Lend-Lease warehouses, enough to make some manufacturers doubt that they will have a postwar market for their new products after all this available material is released.

Fortunately for New England, he said, there has not been the dislocations of families here that have taken place in other parts of the country. In western cities, he pointed out, defense plants are even offering bonuses of $20 to $100 to anyone who will rent or provide an apartment for needed workers and their families.

Unlike the great bulk of comment on postwar housing appearing in the news these days, Mr. True assumed a balanced, rather than enthusiastic outlook. Based on sensible rationalization, he preferred to consider the postwar prospects "anything but pleasing," declaring that the heavy burden of war taxation must be carried for another generation by families that henceforth will not be making wartime wages.

OPA Lists Melon Prices

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Maximum prices, established for the first time for all melons except watermelons, were announced recently by the Office of Price Administration. Seacon average prices, which OPA said would be considerably lower than last year's prices in all States, will be: Cantaloupe, 9.1 cents a pound; honeyball, 9.2 cents; honeydew, 11.1 cents; Persian, 12.1 cents, casaba, 9.8 cents; cranshaw, 11.8 cents; all other melons, except watermelons, 9.8 cents.

N. H. Furthers Leadership By 4-H Clubbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 7—Training in leadership will be the keynote of State 4-H Week, to be held here at Massachusetts State College, July 9 to 12. More than 160 teen-age club members, outstanding for their individual achievements in agriculture and home economics, are expected to attend the conference, according to Horace M. Jones, leader of 4-H work in Massachusetts, and director of the training program.

Many of the delegates already are serving in their local communities as volunteer leaders of younger boys and girls, and it is the hope of the program directors that the sessions will enable them to be of still greater service to their clubs and in community life.

Outstanding national figures who will appear at the State Week include T. A. Erickson, former 4-H leader from Minnesota, and Miss Gertrude L. Warren, 4-H representative of U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

A special program has been prepared for the final day, July 12. While campers take part in judging schools, other 4-H members will arrive for food demonstrations and for the 4-H dress review. From the winners in the dress review will be selected the 4-H girl to represent 4-H clothing girls at the National Club Congress in Chicago next December.

Noxon Sentenced For Slaying Son

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 7 (AP)—John F. Noxon, Jr., Pittsfield corporation lawyer, was sentenced today to the electric chair for the electrocution slaying last Sept. 22 of his six-months-old mentally deficient son, Lawrence.

Sentence was imposed by Judge Abraham E. Pinanski after Mr. Noxon, availing himself of the privilege of addressing the court, said:

"I want to repeat again, what I said during the trial, that I did not kill my son. I'm innocent of this terrible charge."

The Court then stayed execution of the sentence.

After a brief recess, Joseph B. Ely, of defense counsel, left the building, announcing that a motion for a new trial would be his next step. He said he would use every recourse known in law in an attempt to reverse the conviction and sentence.

Judge Pinanski omitted setting the date for execution, saying only "at a time and place set by law" to allow time for preparation of defense appeals.

Rabbi to Teach at B. U.

Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, pastor of Boston's Temple Israel, has been appointed visiting Professor in Philosophy at the Graduate School of Boston University, it was announced today. He will teach a course in Jewish philosophy under the title of "God, Man, and Society."

Many a Soldier Has Soft Spot For 'Little Place on Route 28'

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., July 7—A half-way spot that goes "all-the-way" in finding its way to a serviceman's heart—such, briefly, is the two-year record of accomplishment of the Bridgewater Servicemen's Canteen.

"Pinch me and see if I'm awake" is the often heard exclamation from the boys on their week-end leaves from Camp Edwards as they stop over for a few minutes at this comforting oasis in heading Bostonward on Saturday afternoons or in trekking back to Camp on Sunday evenings.

For it's not only the generous free helpings of delicious homemade sandwiches, fluffy lemon meringue pies, or scrumptious chocolate layer cakes which rapidly find their way to the right spot—it's something more.

Many have expressed it in cards and letters of appreciation which have overflowed one big scrap book and are rapidly filling an other. They attest to the love and appreciation of the men for this unique Canteen where the friendly, motherly women serve so cheerfully without benefit of uniform—almost like popping into Mom's kitchen on a Saturday baking day.

In May of 1942

It was back in May, 1942, that the local women's club—the Ousamequin—headed by Miss Elise Aldrich, named its Public Welfare Committee with Mrs. Fred Gassett as Chairman. The latter had noted the increasing numbers of servicemen on the town's streets as they plied back and forth between Boston and Camp Edwards. And she envisioned a quiet spot where they might stop for a bite to eat.

The Red Cross Canteen Committee, with Mrs. Leonard Cooper, Chairman, was invited to join in working out the plans. With a capital of 50 cents, some coffee and punch, three loaves of sandwich bread and filling for same made from a dozen eggs, the women set up a small table in the corner of the Bridgewater Academy school yard on Saturday, July 11, 1942.

It was rainy, and only one boy stopped. But, on Sunday evening, 12 boys came. The second week end 30 stopped by. A few cakes and pies were donated, and, the third week, 55 men were served. It was decided then to have the Canteen open every Saturday afternoon from 12:30 to 5:30, and on Sundays from 6:30 to 11:30. These are still the official hours, and there are 12 volunteer hostesses for each week end.

Yankee Thrift

In August, the Roman Catholic Women's Club, with Mrs. Lawrence Costa as Chairman, was invited to join in the activity. Girl Scouts have cheerfully volunteered their services, and local stores have helped out with donations of provisions, coal, oil, ice. The Motor Transport also helped in bringing in the donated food supplies.

There never has been any high-pressure campaigning for the Canteen, no soliciting of money. But, plenty of Yankee thrift enters the program. For instance, in making the sandwiches, all bread and crusts are saved and given to a townswoman who raises chickens. Now and then she donates a chicken for the sandwich filling.

Members of the women's clubs are solicited — not oftener than once every two or three months, unless they request it — for the homemade cakes and pies so thoroughly enjoyed by the servicemen. Some, who are able, insist on weekly donations of home-baked goodies.

During the first six months, servicemen from all 48 States had visited the outdoor Canteen, as well as men from nine Allied countries. But, as fall approached, and chilly winds blew across the old table under the big elm trees, the need for an enclosed shelter became most apparent.

E. C. Young, of nearby Randolph, came to the rescue with the generous offer of a portable house "for the duration," opened on Oct. 4, 1942. Furniture, lamps, and decorations were donated by townsfolk. Water was installed, labor being given by a local firm. A screened porch was added the following spring, and local dealers contributed decorative shrubs.

Every week end sees dozens of hungry youngsters, and not a few officers as well, drop in for a snack. Each signs the log book, which reveals that, to date, nearly 20,000 servicemen and servicewomen have visited the Canteen.

Hundreds, now on far-flung battlefronts, doubtless have a warm spot in their thoughts for this what one has described as a "little place on Route 28 going to Camp Edwards, where the food is swell, and they talk with a guy like you talk at home. And then there's a cop they call 'Bob' who gets you a ride back to Camp. Gee, it was a swell place."

Yes, on hand every Sunday evening through the co-operation of Chief of Police James Moore, "Bob" Hanlon not only sees that the boys get their rides back to Camp—but, he also cares for mailing their cards and letters which they drop in the little mailbox on the wall of this friendly Canteen.

Granite Men Deny Price Fixing Charge

RUTLAND, Vt., July 7 (AP)—Bail of $1,000 each has been set for 34 individuals conducting granite businesses after they pleaded innocent recently to charges of violating antitrust laws by price fixing.

Federal Judge James P. Leamy asked for no bonds from 26 corporations indicted on the same charges. The corporations also entered innocent pleas through counsel.

Indictments returned in Burlington June 22 specifically charged the firms and individuals with conspiring to fix prices illegally and to boycott manufacturers failing to adhere to their schedules. Judge Leamy gave counsel until August 1 to file pleas.

Final Appeal Issued to Put Loan Over Top

With the most recent accountings putting Massachusetts' Fifth War Loan sales within 12 per cent of the goal, the State War Finance Committee made a "zero" hour appeal to citizens to push the quota by nearly $100,000,000 in bond purchases to achieve the $828,000,000 state goal. The Fifth War Loan is scheduled to end tomorrow.

As major institutional buying was about completed, the Committee continued to stress the necessity for "E" bond purchases, of which the State's quota is only 39 per cent filled. The figure announced yesterday was $43,700,000.

The Committee today was sending a sound truck through Boston streets to remind bond purchasers that they could have a bit of fun with their sales by taking in a "duck" ride on the Charles River Basin. These amphibious vehicles "sail" from near the Hatch Shell on the Esplanade from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. and from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m., both today and tomorrow. Presentation of a bond or proof of a bond purchase is all that is necessary for a ride.

Groups of war heroes also continued to "spark" war bond rallies in Greater Boston. Today they are appearing at the Sylvania Electric plant in Danvers; the Capitol Theater, Allston; war plants in Worcester; a rally of the American Youth for Democracy in Boston, and at the First African Methodist-Episcopal Church in Roxbury.

Harvard Reports Light Enrollment

Its civilian enrollment the smallest since 1875, Harvard University began its 309th academic year this week with some 5,000 Navy and 1,000 Army men in special training schools and 1,284 civilians enrolled.

Harvard's peacetime average number of students is 8,000, including 3,500 undergraduates. Civilian undergraduates to date number 753, including 471 freshmen. In the graduate schools are 531, with largest enrollments in arts and sciences and education courses.

Allen H. Cox

GRANBY, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Allen H. Cox, who passed on here Wednesday, was a well-known architect and founder of the firm of Putnam, Cox and Saltonstall of Boston.

He designed a number of New England buildings, including several at Mount Holyoke, the Jones Library and Lord Jeffrey Inn at Amherst, and nine fraternity houses for Amherst College.

A native of South Hadley Falls, he attended the College of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1904, with William Putnam of Boston, established the firm of Putnam and Cox.

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Irene Dunne and Alan Marshal on Screen–Music and Art–Hollywood Letter

'The White Cliffs of Dover' At the State and Orpheum

"The White Cliffs of Dover," the film based on Alice Duer Miller's poem, which came yesterday to the State and Orpheum, seeks to create a mood and stir emotions more than to tell a story. In manner it bears a distant resemblance to Noel Coward's "Cavalcade," for it presents a series of episodes running through some 30 years. But instead of being concerned only with English patriotic sentiments, it aims at Anglo-American understanding and sympathy.

Though a film of this sort presents obvious problems, for it is difficult to sustain a mood through two hours of entertainment, a surprising degree of success has been attained. Part of the accomplishment seems due to the able direction of Clarence Brown. Some of it undoubtedly comes from the skill with which Claudine West, Jan Lustig, and George Froeschel have fashioned the series of episodes. But the major share of the credit probably should go to the acting of Irene Dunne and Alan Marshal in the principal romantic roles, Frank Morgan as a blunt American father, C. Aubrey Smith as a crusty English colonel, Gladys Cooper as a courageous English mother, and Dame May Whitty as an outspoken but kindly nursemaid of successive generations of children in the same English family.

The picture presents the traditional England of country estates and families of long established historical background. There is little suggestion of trade or industry, or the complexities of modern civilization. The characters too seem more types and symbols than sharply marked individuals.

At times the material seems too obviously contrived. But there can be no mistaking the fact that the film does have a strong emotional impact. The romance between the American girl and the young Englishman is touching. The sight and sound of American troops marching through the streets of London to the strains of typical American music is irresistibly stirring.

The story begins with the arrival of the girl and her father for a fortnight's visit in England in 1914. He is an incorrigible Yankee. She is impressed by the rich historical and literary background which is a part of the charm of England. Before the two weeks are up she has met a titled young Englishman, has been persuaded by him to visit his ancestral estate and his mother, eventually decides to marry him and remain in England.

The film traverses both world wars, tells how he was killed in the first of the conflicts, and their son in the second, leaves her at the end a Red Cross nurse working in a military hospital. But the wars are presented only in episodic fashion as a means of suggesting the strength and endurance of England and her people.

The role of the American girl is the kind that finds Miss Dunne at her best, for it gives her the opportunity to suggest changing shades of emotion. Mr. Marshal is quiet and likable as the English husband. The role of his son is played by Roddy McDowall as a boy and by Peter Lawford as a young man. Miss Cooper has one of the important assignments as a mother who sees both of her sons killed in the war but still manages gallantly to carry on. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Smith add to the humor of the earlier scenes with their cheerful belligerance. And Dame May Whitty mingles good nature with sentiment in her part as the faithful family nurse.

E. F. M.

Dorothea Jackson and Theodore Leavitt

In "Three Is a Family," which on Monday starts a tenth week at the Colonial.

Group From 'Guest in the House'

Left to right are Aline MacMahon, Connie Laird, Ralph Bellamy, and Scott McKay.

Motion Picture in Making From 'Guest in the House'

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hunt Stromberg's second independent production, after many years as a producer for M-G-M, will be "Guest in the House," the melodrama which appeared on Broadway two years ago.

Mr. Stromberg is not a believer in unrelieved melodrama. He has given the Dale Eunson-Hagar Wilde play into the hands of Ketti Frings, whose script is said to have a somewhat more popular touch. Mr. Stromberg, who is the producer also of the "Thin Man" series, likes melodrama relieved by humor wherever possible.

The cast includes Ann Baxter, Ralph Bellamy, Ruth Warrick, and Aline MacMahon. About two-thirds of the picture was directed by Lewis Milestone, but John Brahm took over when Mr. Milestone was unable to continue.

Mr. Bellamy and Miss MacMahon are recent arrivals from Broadway, where the former appeared for a solid year in "Tomorrow the World," and the latter had an outstanding part in "The Eve of St. Mark." Both long residents of Hollywood, they appear glad to be back, but will return to the stage if similar opportunities open up.

Explaining why he made the Broadway excursion, Mr. Bellamy said he had overheard someone at a production conference suggest getting "a Ralph Bellamy type, a dull fellow from the Middle West."

Mr. Bellamy's argument is that he may be from the Middle West, but that when anyone begins to type you as a dull fellow, it is time to let the stage have your talents for a while. The advantage of a back-and-forth change, he believes, should be apparent to any player, anyway.

Miss MacMahon went back to Broadway, she says, when she found herself being cast in type roles, "invariably coming up against crooked men in crooked streets in B pictures." There should be a lesson somewhere in this for Hollywood.

Ruth Warrick's assignment in "Guest in the House" will be her first important job since "Citizen Kane," in which she scored heavily. She has had one or two bit parts in small pictures since then, but nothing like the role she had in the Welles picture.

Born in St. Joseph, Mo., Miss Warrick was graduated from the University of Kansas and then worked for a while with the Kansas City Resident Players. She was sent to New York as Miss Jubilesta of 1937 from a Missouri State Fair, carrying a turkey to Mayor La Guardia. Some radio parts and marriage to Erik Rolf followed. Two years later she was called to Hollywood.

Short War Plays Listed

The American Theater Wing has prepared a script catalogue listing one-act plays and sketches suitable for civilian education, general morale, and soldiers' shows. The plays are available for non-professional theater groups, State defense councils, school and college dramatic groups, and war agencies. All the material in the sketches has been checked by the various government agencies involved. A nominal fee is charged for the scripts to help pay the costs of mimeographing and postage. Information may be secured from the American Theater Wing War Service, Inc., Script Division, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York.

'Stepping Sisters'

At the Playhouse in Worcester the play beginning Tuesday will be "Stepping Sisters." "Claudia" will be presented the week of Aug. 18, and "Slightly Married" the week of July 25.

'Penny Wise' at Holyoke

"Penny Wise," Jean Ferguson Black's comedy, will be the play at the Mountain Park Casino, Holyoke, beginning Tuesday.

'Perfect Crime' Aug. 14

A new play by Owen Davis, called "A Perfect Crime," will be in Boston for the fortnight beginning Aug. 14, according to report in New York. Robert Keith, who was seen here in the original company of "Kiss and Tell," will be the producer and one of the players. He will also lend a hand in directing.

Productions which have been reported for the early season in Boston include a new musical, "Bloomer Girl," with Celeste Holm, at the Shubert beginning Aug. 24; "Men to the Sea," a new play, expected on Sept. 11; "What a Romeo," a new musical, around mid-September; "Harriet," starring Helen Hayes, at the Colonial beginning Oct. 9; and "The Late George Apley," beginning Oct. 30.

Prints and Drawings Shown

Miscellaneous American and European prints and drawings are on display at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 18 Beacon Street.

There are engravings by Hans Sebald Beham, one of the group known as the Little Masters, and believed to be the pupils of Dürer. These prints are executed in the superb manner of the German Renaissance tradition. They show very high standards in skill, and reveal the influence of the goldsmith's art on print-making.

There are two interesting items. The "Melencolia" recalls Dürer whose engraving of the same subject has provoked so much bewilderment and stirred so much discussion on the meaning of its many symbols. The Surrealists have relished its recondite implications. Beham's "Melencolia" is not so cryptic. The other print treats a theme which was popular in Germany in the middle of the century. It is one of a series of "The Labors of Hercules." Other prints are by Jan Both, Cornelius Bloemart, and Lucas ven Leyden.

Other exhibits include pictures of warships and trading ships of the past. They include "Perspective View of the Blue Squadron on the Expedition Against Havana," "Frigates Constellation and the Boston," "Clipper Ship, Comet, in a Hurricane off Bermuda," by Currier and Ives, and "Cutting In," by George C. Wales, a modern print.

There are further some colored etchings of Paris by Lester G. Hornby.

Holman's Print Shop

At Holman's Print Shop a miscellany of prints are on view. The work of several American artists may be seen in the media of wood engravings, lithography and etching.

The latest prints are shown by two eminent New Englanders, Thomas Nason and Stow Wegenroth. The latter continues to study and record the coast of New England. Studiously he translates the rocky ledges, the lighthouses and shacks. He has developed his lithographic technique in a distinctive manner, and each print reveals his subtle differentiation between the values of gray. He dwells upon sharpened effects that come from lumniosity and contrast.

"Straightsmouth Light" is one of the more recent prints pulled. "Bird of Freedom," another new issue, is portrayed with patriotic expressiveness. "Sea Gulls" is a charming depiction of a flock of the birds upon rocks.

Thomas Nason's latest wood engraving is called "Country Road." He adheres to the traditional mode of delicate and finely graded cutting. The transitions are delicately evolved and textures are feelingly characterized. There are several early wood engravings by Nason also on exhibition. Some show the most delicate indications of atmosphere. Few artists today can equal the craftsmanship of Mr. Nason.

D. A.

Markova-Dolin to Appear

Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin will appear with Ballet Theater at the Boston Opera House in September, at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in October, and also this fall in Montreal. They will be guest artists with the same company in summer engagements in San Francisco and at Hollywood Bowl.

These appearances are made possible by a delay in the preparation of Billy Rose's "Seven Lively Arts."

Mr. Dolin is preparing a new production for Ballet Theater, based on Degas paintings.

Final Week of Pops

The Symphony Hall Pops season under the direction of Arthur Fiedler will come to an end on Saturday, July 15. It is described as the most successful season the Pops have ever had. The programs of the week follow:

Old Timers' Night
Carlos Pinfield, Conducting
Monday, July 10

"Cruiser Harvard," March ..... Strube
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Cailliet
America Sings ..... Arranged by Bodge
"Naughty Marietta," Selection .. Herbert
Chanson Russe ..... Paladilhe
(Violoncello Solo: Jacobus Langendoen)
"Song Fest," Medley Arranged by Bodge
"Southern Roses," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Guion
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ..... Arranged by Lake

Oriental Night
Eugene Plotkinoff Conducting
Tuesday, July 11

Ballet Music from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Goldmark
Bell Song from "Lakmé" ..... Delibes
Soloist: Fadwa Kurban soprano
Overture to "Anthony and Cleopatra" ..... Rubinstein
"Schéhérazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Songs:
A. "Be Happy, My Heart" ..... Açabgi
B. "The Story of the Shepherd" .. Açabgi
Fadwa Kurban
Romanian Rhapsody No. 1 .... Enesco

Wednesday, July 12

Polonaise from "Eugen Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet Music from "Faust" ... Gounod
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
"Knightsbridge," March ..... Coates
"Façade" Suite ..... Walton
Bolero ..... Ravel
First Movement, Piano Concerto No. 4 in D minor ..... Rubinstein
Soloist: Helen Zoe Duncan
"Waltz of the Flowers" from the "Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
"Old Timers' Night at the Pops" ..... Arranged by Lake
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Thursday, July 13

"Second Connecticut Regiment," March ..... Reeves
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ... Strauss
Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
March in Time of War ..... Roy Harris
(First performance in Boston)
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"American Concertette" for Piano and Orchestra ..... Morton Gould
Soloist: Bernhard Weiser
"Oklahoma!" Selection .. Rodgers-Bodge
Volga Bargemen's Song ..... Arranged by Glazounov
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Friday, July 14

"Sambre et Meuse" Regiment, March ..... Planquette-Turlot
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" .Suppé
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ... Bizet
"Pomp and Circumstance," March Elgar
"Bostonia" Suite ..... Keith Brown
(Orchestrated by J. Langendoen)
Bolero ..... Ravel
Warsaw Concerto ..... Addinsell
(In One Movement)
Piano: Leo Litwin
"Estudiantina" Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius
"Ancient and Honorable Artillery" March ..... Sousa

Closing Night
Saturday, July 15

"El Capitan," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Façade" Suite ..... Walton
"American Concertette" for Piano and Orchestra ..... Morton Gould
Soloist: Bernhard Weiser
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
First Movement, Piano Concerto in B flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Bernhard Weiser
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Oklahoma!" Selection .. Rodgers-Bodge
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Tonight at the Pops

"U. S. Army Engineers," March .... Beyer
Overture to "Zampa" ..... Herold
Irish Tune from County Derry ..... arr. Grainger
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
(Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz)
Bolero ..... Ravel
Victor Herbert Favorites ... arr. Sanford
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" .. Strauss
"On the Esplanade," March ..... Keith Brown
Conductor: Rolland Tapley

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Telegraphic Reports: Detroit Tigers-New York	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Yankees baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Telegraphic Reports: De-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama: Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	troit Tigers-New York	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	Yankees baseball game	News; E. Hawkins' Or.
4:15	guest stars; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:30	S. Stavinsky, U.S.M.	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'		J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch	Sports program
5:45	Political talk	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	Sports program
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers: Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	News service
6:30	Sports: Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele: Novatones	**The World's Front Page**	Political talk
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Parade: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Adventures of	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	Nero Wolfe": drama	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	News
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	'The Lone Ranger':	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Chas Ruggles; Cass	Paul Neilson, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Cecil Brown, news	News
8:15	Daley; songs; gst	"Parker Family": dr.	**Graham; Dr. F. Black**	Return of Nick Carter,	Political talk
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	**'Freedom of Opportuni-**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Front": dr.; News	var. show; Interviews	Thin Man": drama	**ty': drama; guests**	Political talk
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Stra-**
9:15	norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	**vinsky: Le Sacre Du**
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Frankie Carle's Orch.	'People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing; Quiz	**Printemps**
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.: Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc	**Classical Album**
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	riety show; orch.	Ted Malone: talk	starring Chester Morris	Political talk	Beyond Victory
10:30	**Stage Door Canteen**	Political talk	H. V. Kaltenborn, talk	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	**Mischa Auer**	Silver Nocturne	**Norman Thomas, talk**	Music R'ndup: Weather	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	"King Cole Trio"
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather: Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	E. Butterfield's Orch.
11:30	Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End: News
11:45	Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Concert Miniature: News	Music You Want	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End: Music

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
London — 6:00 p. m.—"The Double Seventh": Sir Frederick Whyte GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—On the Production Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Royal Army Ordnance Corps Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musical; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborne.
8:00 p. m.—to 10 p. m., same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington

3:00 p. m.—to 5 p. m., same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Terry's Tunes.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Orch.
8:00 p. m.—to 10:15 p. m., same as WNAC.
10:15 p. m.—Glenn Williams' Orch.
10:30 p. m.—to 11, same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Gus Martel's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—to midnight, same as WNAC.

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Herb Lewis; George and	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Dixie; "Salute"	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie': News	**Musical Time Table**
8:30	Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	Saturday Encores	**Musical Time Table**
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	**Musical Time Table**
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home
10:00	**'Youth on Parade':**	**'Fannie Hurst Presents'**	"Off the Record"	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	**music; drama**	**'Fannie Hurst Presents'**	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	**Babe Ruth, baseball quiz**	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey: Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Spotlight on Youth	Transport. Corps Band	News; Political talks	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	Spotlight on Youth	Songs; orchestra	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Talk; R. Plasmatti	Melody Roundup: Va-	Yankee House Party	News service
11:45	tions": B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
12:00	Theater of Today:	America Marches; News	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin: console	Political talk
12:15	Barbara O'Neil	"Memorable Music"	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; B. Joyce	Farm & Home Makers	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls"	'Here's to Youth': dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News	"Something for Girls"	Gold Old Summer Time	Patterns in Rhythm	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Old Ballads	"Musicana"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	land Indians baseball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	land Indians baseball	Music; News; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars": Army	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	**show; music: dr.; gsts**	Weekend Function	land Indians baseball	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program	"Music on Display"	land Indians baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Col. Stoopnagle	Jean Evans, songs	Adventures in Research	Adrian Rollini's Trio	**Sonny Dunham's Orch.**
4:15	Stoopnagle; News	Saturday Review, with	Barbara and the Boys	Sports comments	**Russ Morgan's Orch.**
4:30	Sports comments	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Musical Roundup	**Buddy Rogers Orch.**
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Musical Roundup	**Bobby Byrne's Orch.**
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Talk; News; Joseph	**"Your America": Josef**	Navy Bulletin Board:	**Henry Musette's Orch.**
5:15	lies; E. Howe, m c	Stopak's Orchestra	**Koestner's Or.; spkrs.**	Glen Gray's Orch.	**Louis Armstrong's Or.**
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	**Sports program**
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	**Sports program**
6:00	Page One: News	Dinner concert	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	**Peoples' Platform**	Political talk; Music	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	News service
6:30	Int. Police Force	Political talk	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	Saturday Spotlight	Music Rendezvous; Song	Sports of the Day
7:00	Political talk	Baseball scores; Music	**'The American Story':**	Treasury Salute	Soldiers' Vote Com'ttee
7:15	Stardust Melodies	Talk; Music	**"Swelling Currents"**	Political talk	News service
7:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr.	**Blanche Thebom; Don**	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	"Mrs. Miniver": dr.	**Cossacks; V. Monroe**	"Ellery Queen": drama	Political talk	Political talk
8:00	Kenny Baker Show:	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	gst., Ethel Waters	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Political talk	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	**Boston Pops Orchestra:**	**Author's Playhouse: dr.**	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	**Arthur Fiedler, cond.:**	**"The Kraken"**	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	**Schubert; Delibes; Saint**	National Barn Dance;	'A Midsummer Night's	**Classical Album: Mac-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Saens; Coates**	comedy quiz	Dream": music-drama;	**Dowell: Concerto No. 2**
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Duke Ellington's Orch.	'Can You Top This?":	Attilio Baggiore: Vir-	**in D minor**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch	ginia Haskins; orch.	**Classical Album**
10:00	Serenade": music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; R. Young	Dave Elman's "Victory	All West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Talk; Silver Nocturne	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Auction": guest; orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
10:45	**Dr Harry D White**	Silver Nocturne	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather: Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	**"I Sustain the Wings":**	American Eagles in	Day's End: music
11:45	**Dean Hurson's Or.**	**Concert in Miniature**	**Master Sgt. Bluestone.**	Britain; interviews	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Guest in the House," Julie Haydon. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.
Exeter—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Tunisian Victory." 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Fenway—"Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 1:10, 4:40, 8.
Keith Memorial — "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:42, 9:55. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.
Kenmore—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 2:20, 5:40, 9:10. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 1, 4:20, 7:50.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:15, 9.
Modern—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:40, 6:15, 9:15. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8.
Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50.
Paramount—"Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.
RKO-Boston—"A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 10:49 a. m., 1:51, 4:53, 7:55, 10:33. Stage show: 12:29, 3:31, 6:33, 9:09.
Scollay—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 10:09 a. m., 12:50, 3:31, 6:12, 8:53.
State—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.
South Station Theater—"Attack-The Battle for New Britain," "Winner's Circle," "In Winter Quarters," "Past Performances," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"Attack—The Battle for New Britain," "K-9 Camp in Colorado," "Ave Maria," "Film-Vodvil," "Republican Convention, "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:35, 6, 9:25. "Lady and the Monster," Vera Ralston, Erich von Stroheim. 1:05, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 9:35, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 6:45, 9:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Bugle Sound," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton.
Regent: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Ed. Bracken. "Hostages," Louise Rainer, Paul Lukas.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Long Voyage Home." 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Jamboree," George Byron, Ruth Terry.
Coolidge Corner: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jam Session," Ann Miller.
Cleveland Circle: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Short Subjects. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Lumber Jack," William Boyd. 2, 8.
University: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, Robert Walker. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 3:34, 9:09. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 2:08, 7:43.
Park: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal, Jeanne Bates.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Jam Session," Ann Miller. "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 6:45.
**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Scarlet Claw,"

Superfortresses Hit Japan—British Take Caen Docks

Continued from Page 1

to the west of Yawata, which was the target of the first B-29 Superfortress attack on the Japanese home islands on June 15.

General Arnold, who also is commanding general of the 20th Air Force which operates directly under the joint chiefs of staff, issued this communiqué:

"Headquarters 20th Air Force. Communiqué No. 3: B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command attacked naval installations at Sasebo, Japan, tonight.

"Bombs were dropped also on industrial objectives at Yawata, target of the Superfortresses' June 15 assault on Japan.

"Both cities are on the island of Kyushu."

The target of the attack lies just north of the great Japanese port of Nagasaki.

The attack on Yawata, also by Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command based in China, occurred in the predawn hours of June 15.

The great weight of explosives was poured on the factories of that city at the northern end of Kyushu Island, and Air Force officers reported a high degree of successful hits on the industrial targets.

Four of the B-29's failed to return to their base in China after the Yawata mission. One was shot down by antiaircraft fire over the target, and operational accidents prevented two others from getting back. The fourth is listed as missing.

Normandy:

British Second Army patrols penetrated to the docks of Caen as American troops jumped off in a new attack across the Vire River on the eastern side of the La Haye du Puits-Carentan-St. Lo arc in a threat to the enemy's flank in Normandy.

BBC quoted its front-line correspondent as saying the Americans have "captured and pushed beyond La Haye du Puits." The report was not immediately confirmed from other sources.

Allied patrols pushed through German defenses west of Caen at the eastern end of the Allied battle line and reached the dock area without encountering any Germans, a report to Supreme Headquarters said.

However, front-line dispatches reported no indication that the Germans were abandoning their long-contested eastern pivot. It was believed the Germans were holding only parts of the town as strong points as the result of severe bombings.

Although all but one escape bridge from Caen, a pontoon bridge across the Orne River, had been destroyed, the Germans were said to be still strongly entrenched at Caen.

The new American thrust was toward the west in the St. Jean de Daye area eight miles north of the highway center of St. Lo. It got under way behind a shattering artillery barrage arching the Vire River.

A field dispatch said the doughboys waded across the stream in the half-light of dawn, established a bridgehead in low marshy country, and then hit the enemy on the flank.

The attack was launched at 4:30 a. m., and American artillery still was pumping shells on German concentrations beyond the stream five hours later.

The new drive, in an area five miles southeast of Carentan, broadened the American offensive front across the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula to approximately 25 miles.

Air-Raid Warnings Limited in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 7

The Nazi-controlled Paris Radio said that restrictions on the supply of electricity throughout France had limited the use of air-raid sirens.

As reported by the Federal Communications Commission, the Paris Radio said people in the Nantes area had been informed that air-raid warnings "may ultimately be given by successive gunfire from four batteries at different points," and that the all-clear may be sounded by the ringing of church bells for a period of two minutes.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Surges On 350-Mile Front

The Red Army surged forward on a 350-mile front into the very center of Hitler's eastern lines, reaching positions 20 miles from the Lithuanian border in the north and approaching the western Bug River, first barrier to Warsaw, in the south.

Speeding through the lake country between Minsk and the Soviet Baltic Republics, cavalry and tanks of Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's and Gen. Ivan Bagramian's armies captured settlements and villages west of Lakes Svir and Naroch, which put them within striking distance of Lithuania.

In one place west of captured Mikhailishki Red Army forces were 18 miles from the Warsaw-Leningrad railway—a place between Dvinsk and Wilno.

The Berlin Radio said Soviet forces were within 10 miles of Wilno.

The Russians brought the war to the Capital of Lithuania by capturing positions west of the River Viliya in the direction of Mikhailishki, 31 miles northeast of the city, which with Kaunas, just 50 miles west of Wilno, form the core of Balkan communications.

Should the Russian Army carry its push into this sector, the entire German position in the Soviet Baltic Republics would be threatened. Just west of Wilno runs the Baltics' main railway—the line which the German High Command must use to hold Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The Russians do not have merely isolated units pressing upon Wilno, for their forward wall is 20 miles long between Mikhailishki and Soli to its south.

The general communications center of Baranowicze, between Minsk and Brest Litovsk, was in great danger of falling as Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's troops pressed to within 11 miles of the city on the southeast and within 16 miles on the northeast.

Russian tanks were fighting fresh German panzer units thrown into battle northwest of Lakhovichi and southwest of Snov. The Nazis were well aware that capture of Baranowicze would give the Russians a firm foothold for a drive toward these objectives—the Grodno gateway to East Prussia, Bialystok, one of the last hurdles before Warsaw, and Brest Litovsk, gateway to Warsaw.

From northern White Russia to captured Kowel the Red Army has smashed into fortifications from World War I—lines which the Germans had rebuilt and made into what they apparently assumed were unbreakable barriers between Russia and Germany.

Germans Flee Toward Wilno

A Red Star dispatch said the Germans were driven quickly out of the fortifications between the two cities and fled disorganized toward Wilno. The dispatch said "enemy resistance has slackened."

The drive toward Latvia made sweeping progress down the valley of the Western Dvina, capturing the railway stations of Borovuka and Adamovo, southeast of Daugavpils.

Most advanced units are about 45 miles southeast of Dvinsk and are pushing toward Lakes Snudi, Drisvyait, and Dubna, which form a shield for the big Latvian railway and highway center to the northwest.

To the north General Bagramian's troops, which have cut the Polotsk-Idritsa railway by storming Tomlachevsklaia and Sukhoy Bor and more than 100 settlements, appeared to be moving toward outflanking Dvinsk from the north. Guns of Col. Gen. Nikolai M. Khlebnikov have broken the German front in this most difficult terrain and the whole front in this sector seemed split open.

Capture of Kowel, which was accomplished only after a hard fight, gave the Russians a spearhead into the center of the German lines. With Kowel in Soviet hands, it appeared that Pinsk, which lies between Kowel and Baranowicze, must be abandoned by the Germans. Most of the town is surrounded and Marshal Rokossovsky is moving directly toward Pinsk through the Pripet Marshes to the immediate east.

Russian Advance in Northern Sector

Arrows indicate main points of Russian advance in the northern sector of the battle front, which is shown by black line.

Italy:

German Attacks Slow Allied March

Attacking from outposts of the heavily fortified Gothic Line in their first aggressive action in two months, German defenders of Northern Italy have brought the Fifth Army's drive toward Livorno (Leghorn), Pisa, and Florence almost to a halt, Allied headquarters said.

The Eighth Army also measured its gains in yards instead of miles.

A stiff house-to-house battle continued day and night in the village of Rosignano, where American infantrymen who have penetrated to within 10 air-line miles of Livorno were attempting to smash through heavily manned strong points.

The severity of the fighting was shown in official reports. The Americans, who on July 5 held half of the town, were able to claim only two thirds of its battered ruins next day, after a struggle reminiscent of the combat at Cassino.

From the West Coast along a sector extending at least 30 miles inland, the enemy struck back at the Americans. At some points the Germans strove to infiltrate and break into newly gained Allied positions and were thrown back only after brisk engagements.

Also along this front enemy infantry and tanks were backed up by increasingly active German artillery, with long-range 170-millimeter rifles sending big shells screaming over the lines in a harassing fire against Fifth Army supply routes. Six-barreled Nebelwerfers were used profusely against American armor.

East of Rosignano, equally strong resistance was encountered in the area of Castellina, at Colle di Val d'Elsa and north of Montecatini. The greatest advance came when American tanks moved up three miles, capturing high ground northwest and northeast of Montecatini. Other Americans fighting along Highway No. 2 to a point three miles northeast of Colle di Val d'Elsa.

An Allied spokesman reported that since July 1 the Fifth Army alone has knocked out 75 to 80 enemy tanks and self-propelled guns, including 15 Tiger tanks.

Fighting on the Eighth Army front was featured by the enemy's stubborn defense at Arezzo, 36 miles southeast of Florence, which is giving Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring time to bolster his main Gothic-Line defenses in the Northern Appenines.

Arezzo is a junction of five railway routes and four main highways.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's infantry and tanks drove the enemy from 2,815-foot Monte Lignano, four miles south of Arezzo, despite concentrations of enemy guns on its reverse slopes and curtains of machine-gun fire.

In the Tiber Valley, the Eighth Army pushed on from captured Umbertide toward Montone and farther east Gualdo Tadino was taken. Polish troops on the Adriatic Coast took the town of Numana, but no gains were reported in the Osimo area by Allies attempting to reach Ancona, nine miles beyond.

The Mediterranean Air Force launched its first really concentrated attack on enemy communications and oil installations in Northern Italy July 6 with 2,000 sorties.

Nearly 750 Fortresses and Liberators paced the attack, hitting oil targets at Porto Marghera, Aviano, and Trieste, rail yards at Verona, the Casara Bridge over the Tagliamento River, the Latisana rail bridge, the Avisio viaduct in the Brenner Pass and the steel works at Bergamo.

At night, ARF heavies bombed Feuersbrunn airdrome, 30 miles outside Vienna, while Mosquitoes strafed a train at Toulouse in France, and Beaufighters strafed another at Arles in Southern France.

The Germans' Gothic Line contains peaks 6,300 feet high and is the strongest natural defense line in Italy. The range over which it is built is 50 miles deep, swinging east of Pisa then southeast down the center of the peninsula.

In fortifying Futa Pass just north of Florence, the Germans were said to have built mutually supporting pillboxes "everywhere." The Arno River, ranging from 200 to 600 feet in width, is expected to be used by the Germans as a strong outpost of the line.

South Pacific:

Americans Occupy Manim Island

United States troops have occupied Manim Island off American-invaded Noemfoor Island, headquarters announced.

Manim was seized by July 5 without opposition. Its occupation provides a flank position for the one remaining Japanese-held airdrome on Noemfoor. That airdrome, Namber, is the present objective of United States forces driving across Noemfoor, off North Dutch New Guinea.

The two other Noemfoor airdromes—Kamiri and Kornasoran—already are in American hands.

A Japanese counterattack on Noemfoor was repulsed, headquarters reported.

Allied air raiders sank three small Japanese vessels and damaged one, continuing their widespread attacks against Nipponese shipping in waters near New Guinea. Sixteen barges also have been sunk or damaged.

The Noemfoor invasion began July 2 when American forces landed after crossing the encircling reef. Kamiri airdrome was captured in less than two hours. Air-borne troops augmented the original invading force and Kornasoren air strip was taken July 4.

Noemfoor Island guards the entrance to Geelvink Bay and contains air bases within 800 miles of the Philippines.

Robot Bombs:

New Flurry Hits London Area

More flying bombs have smashed into the London area after a lull of several hours.

The British Air Ministry said there were casualties but less damage from previous attack, and that defenders had one of their best days by downing "a large proportion" of the robots.

China:

Victory Forecast On War Anniversary

China has completed its seventh year of war with the Japanese, and despite sweeping advances of the enemy in three battle-locked provinces, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek predicted "Liberation is close at hand."

China's Generalissimo made no attempt to underestimate the gravity of the situation. But he said Japan now fully realized "a general counteroffensive from China is imminent."

The anniversary found the Chinese battling to stop the Japanese in Kwangtung Province coming north from Canton. They were fighting also in Hunan Province, against strong enemy forces battering the last Hunan stronghold of Hengyang.

Only in the Province of Yunnan were the Chinese enjoying success. There they were proceeding with an encircling movement against the main enemy base of Tengchung, and conducting concerted attacks on other enemy fortifications, in an attempt to push westward for a junction with the troops of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in North Burma, and reopen an overland route (Burma Road) to China. The gap between these two forces at last reports had been narrowed to about 26 miles.

General Chiang admitted that the scale of enemy operations in China was the largest since the assault on Hankow in 1938, and said, "It is of no use to ignore the fact that the enemy has made a rapid advance in his new drives, and the situation is grave."

While the Chinese clung tenaciously to Hengyang, they were faced in the south with a steady Japanese drive northward from the Canton area, which succeeded in penetrating Lungmoon, 70 miles northeast of Canton, and Tsingyun, 40 miles northwest, on either side of the Canton-Hankow railway. In both cases the Chinese said the enemy was repulsed at those strongholds.

Yugoslavia:

Cazma Captured By Partisan Force

A radiocast communiqué from Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced his Yugoslav Partisans had captured Cazma, approximately 35 miles east of Zagreb, and Bosiljevo.

Duce Grand Room Restored as Hall Of Renaissance Art

ROME, July 7 (AP)—The grandiose Florentine halls in the Palazzo Venezia, which Mussolini in 1927 commandeered for personal use as a "private office," including the famed balcony overlooking the Venetian square, have been restored to their former function as a section of the Museum of Italian Renaissance Art.

The Palazza was the No. 1 target of American troops fighting their way into Rome on the night of June 4, but whether they found anything worth while to the Army when they got there has not been disclosed. Since the first day of the Allied occupation, the Palazzo had been padlocked.

The caretaker, Tony Matteucci, has been in service at the Palazzo 20 years and was there the first day Mussolini strutted into the Palace and ordered the offices set aside for his use. Matteucci said that the Duce, often sneaked peeps at the crowds before stepping on the famed balcony to speak.

The rooms in which Mussolini entertained Hitler, Field Marshal Göring and Joachim von Ribbentrop dated back to the 15th century and once housed the Austrian Ambassador. Dinners for Nazi bigwigs usually were held in Lippi Hall, named for the artist whose canvasses adorned the walls.

Servants said the Fascist Grand Council met in the Hall of Hercules — decorated with bulging muscles.

Crux of German Collapse Lies in Shortage of Oil

ROME, July 7 (AP)—Oil installations, rail communications, and an industrial plant in Northern Italy were attacked yesterday by strong forces of heavy bombers which struck at oil targets at Aviano, Porto Markfora, and Trieste; rail yards at Vedona; bridges at Vasarsa, Latisana, and Avisio, and steel works at Bergamo.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—Germany's diminishing oil supplies may play an even greater part than earlier anticipated in shortening the war, according to expert opinion here today.

This situation, long expected and now speedily developing as a result of Allied strategic bombing, is making the No. 1 priority the destruction of refineries and synthetic oil plants, not only in Germany and Romania but throughout German-occupied Europe.

Naturally it is impossible to estimate accurately the extent of the damage done, but the destruction certainly is greater than the Germans can make good.

More than 85 per cent of the entire refining capacity under German control is understood to have been bombed. This total is said to be more than 15,000,000 tons annually.

70 P. C. Damaged

Hydrogenation and synthetic plants which had a total annual capacity of about 6,000,000 tons are said to be over 70 per cent damaged.

Bombing of Romania, the Reich's chief source of supply for natural oil, has seriously handicapped its important refineries so that it is calculated that only 2,500,000 tons of crude oil are now being refined in that country.

Allied bombing has damaged transport as well as refineries and synthetic oil plants. European railroads today are heavily overburdened, the great important Danube waterway mined, and important installations such as the Iron gates on the Danube bombed.

Delay on Deliveries

The problem of delivery of crude oil to refineries and later distributing it to the battle fronts and war plants means great delays even when it gets through.

Experts estimate that Germany's supplies of oil from all sources are reduced today to half the former production, that is to about 7,500,000 tons annually.

[Some estimates in the United States place Germany's present productive capacity from all sources at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons a year.]

This, it should be noted, includes gasoline, kerosene, aviation fuel, heavy oils, and lubricants. Yet this 600,000 tons monthly must cover all needs of the military as well as civilians throughout German Europe and is only about one third the European Continent's consumption in prewar years.

Handicap to Mobility

Lack of liquid fuels and lubricants are not replaceable through substitutes. Reports from Germany indicate that whatever further economies of civilian use of oil and gasoline are possible these cannot greatly improve the situation.

Therefore just when fighting is intensified on all three European fighting fronts and the climax of war is approaching, Germany is faced with a great oil shortage which the German High Command knows means a severe strain upon supplies and reduced mobility of striking power.

Germans Withdraw Luftwaffe From Allied Balkan Targets

Continued from Page 1

bombers which have been attacking them by night and during the day the past three months.

Air Bases the Answer

This has been made possible by the Allied acquisition of air bases in Italy—the most significant result of the Italian campaign so far. These have also enabled the Allies to go after aircraft and component factories which had been dispersed westward and southward in Europe to escape the attentions of the Allied air forces based in Britain.

The Luftwaffe's prospective ability to protect oil fields and refineries which are essential for its continuance as an effective fighting force, therefore, has been assailed at the same time as the oil production and distribution centers.

And the effect of this dual attack is strikingly evidenced by the current situation in the Balkans. Oil refineries can't be moved and dispersed the way aircraft factories can.

Their derricks, cracking plants, and storage tanks can't even be effectively camouflaged. And they have come to the present widespread picture of destruction since the intensified offensive on Germany's oil resources began in earnest in this theater April 1.

Raids Stepped Up

Up to then the Ploesti installations had been raided only twice—once in 1942 and once in 1943.

But in April and May they had 4,500 tons of bombs dropped on them in the course of six heavy raids from Italy.

Formerly Ploesti had an output capacity of 9,000,000 tons a year minus the deduction caused by the two raids before April 1.

But by June three major refineries were reported inactive. They are the Astro Romano—largest—previously operated by British Royal Dutch Shell interests, the Steaua Romano, at one time controlled by French, Romanian, and British capital, the Concordia Vega, owned by German Kontinental oil.

By one way and another production has been cut down to less than 25 per cent of what it was. And since then, following further raids, it is regarded as virtually written off while heavy attacks have been launched from Italy and Britain as well as by the Russians on other oil-producing centers in the Balkans.

Must Stretch Gas

The cluster of refineries around Budapest, Hungary, haven't been overlooked or those of northern Italy in the neighborhood of Venice and Trieste.

The overall picture is that half of Germany's estimated synthetic oil production has been knocked out now. The Germans' future combat projects in France, against the Russians, in the Balkans and in Italy are probably conditioned by the necessity of making diminished fuel resources go as far as possible.

In Italy they got through the winter on a hand-to-mouth basis, while the Allies were building up for their offensive.

The Germans almost dispensed with the heaviest fuel-consuming arm of their fighting services—the Luftwaffe—and strictly limited the use they made of it in France. Allied landings in Normandy showed up the policy forced upon them by the necessity of conserving fuel and manpower.

French Partisans Extend Hold

IRUN, Spain, July 7 (AP) — French Partisans in West Central France, said advices received here today, have established almost complete control over 11 Departments in what the Petit Gironde of Bordeaux called "an armed insurrection which has proclaimed the Fourth Republic."

Only one through railroad line in that region — the Bordeaux-Perigueux, via Bergerac—is funtioning anywhere near normally, and it was re-established recently when the Germans sent three armed columns from Bordeaux to drive back Partisans menacing the submarine base and Atlantic Wall key, these advices said.

The correspondent for the Petit Gironde warned readers that there "is a real front only 50 kilometers (30 miles) from Bordeaux." The day of the Allied invasion in Normandy, he said, was a signal for general mobilization

In the Dordogne Department, the correspondent said, the entire region except Bergerac and the city of Perigueux, where there is a German garrison, is "dominated" by the Maquisards.

In the Tarbes district, said one traveler who passed through the city two days ago, the Germans are in control, although the Maquisards are holding Bagneres de Bigorre, a town of 9,000 only 14 miles south. He said he reached the frontier from Toulouse on a train which averaged only five miles an hour.

One group of foreign workers returning to their homes for vacations said it took them a day to reach the German frontier by train and 10 days to cross France. They said they didn't intend to return to their jobs if it meant recrossing France.

N. Y. Saving Millions Of Gallons of Gas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Coincidentally with the announcement that United States military operations will require during the next three months an all-time high in the amount of gasoline needed for war purposes, comes a statement from Daniel P. Woolley, regional OPA head, that millions of gallons of gas are being saved monthly through the drastic reduction in B and C ration allowances in New York City.

The number of B and C books in use have been reduced more than two thirds since Jan. 1, he said. He stated that the number of B rations was reduced from 114,000 in January to 37,306 on June 1. In the same period outstanding C books were cut from 89,000 to 24,232.

Local rationing boards are making available to the public in line with a national OPA policy announced yesterday—the names of B and C book holders and the amount of their mileage ration.

'Pledges Kept'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Radio France at Algiers, in a radiocast beamed to the French Forces of the Interior, reported an announcement from one of the units of the FFI that 10 German prisoners had been shot "in reprisal for numerous executions of our wounded by the German Army."

In explaining the action, the Algiers Radio, as reported by the Federal Communications Commission, declared that "this means that pledges are kept," an apparent reference to promises by the French Committee of National Liberation that Nazi execution of French patriots would not go unanswered.

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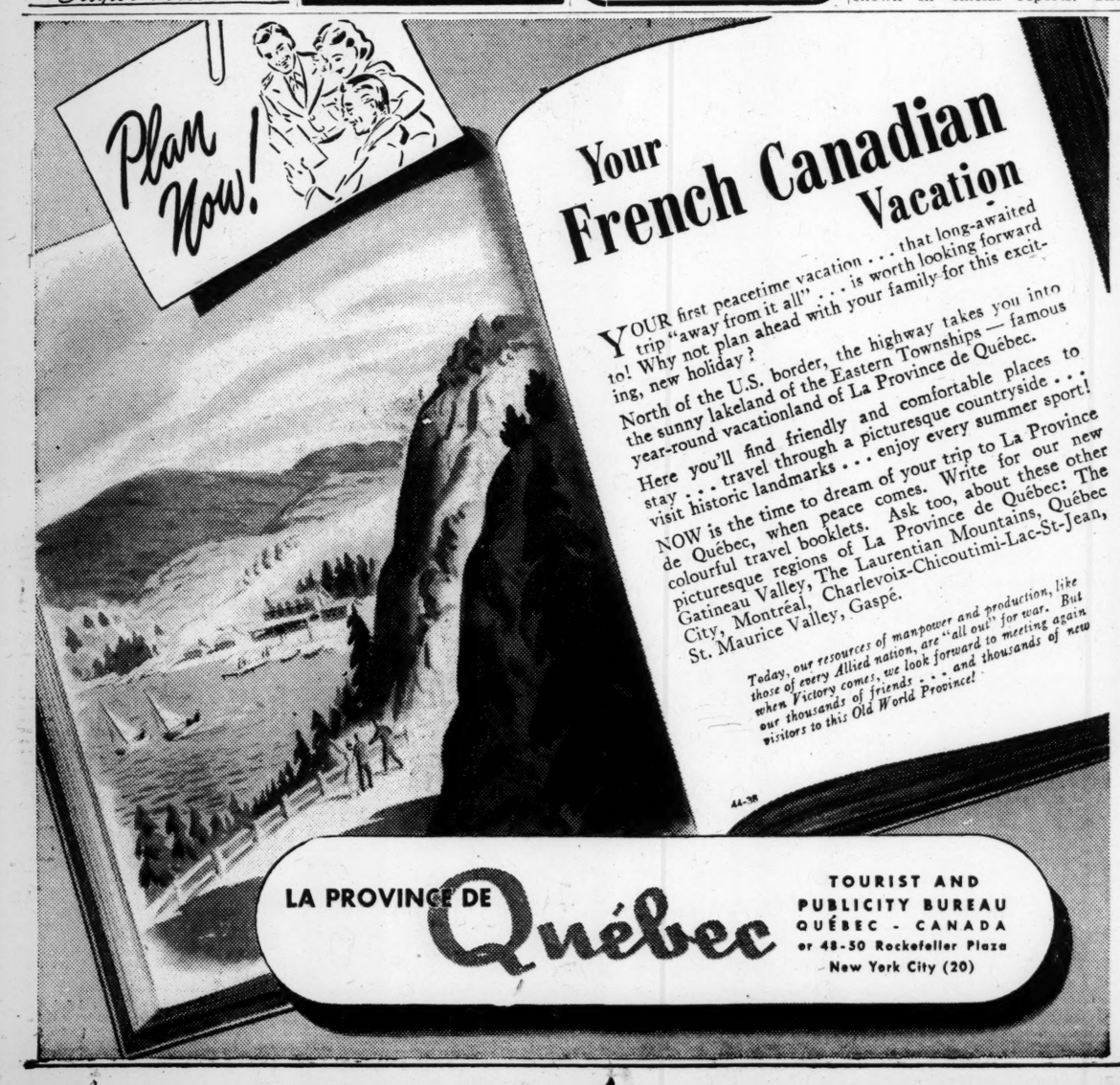

Canada Now In Middle Of Big 'Election'

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., July 7 — Canada, although no election has been announced, is already in the middle of a national "election" campaign. It involves not merely the future of a government but the future shape of Canadian society.

The recent Saskatchewan election was in reality the first skirmish of this campaign and it was won overwhelmingly by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a Party which stands for a socialist society in Canada. The next test of public opinion will come in early August in the provincial election of Quebec.

Meanwhile, in Parliament the Government is obviously paving the way for an appeal to the people, which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King promises before July 1, 1945. Outside Parliament the Liberal, Progressive Conservative and C. C. F. parties are all vigorously building up their organizations in the expectation that they may be needed before snow flies.

Symbol of Protest

The Saskatchewan election was a symbol of protest—of dissatisfaction which neither the Federal Government nor the public failed to observe. But what did it mean? Did it mean, as the C. C. F. leaders insisted, that Canada was swinging behind their policy, a policy of ultimate socialism? Or was it only the familiar phenomenon of agrarian protest in a new guise?

Perhaps it was a little of both. It certainly meant that the C. C. F. is going to carry a large bloc of seats on the prairies in the next federal election. But anyone who, like this correspondent, watched the Saskatchewan election at first hand and talked to the man on the muddy side road, knows that the issue in Saskatchewan was not socialism.

Saskatchewan did not vote for the government operation of the Canadian economy for that issue was not seriously presented to it. On the contrary, the C. C. F.'s main concern was to assure the farmer that on no account would the C. C. F. socialize farm land, Canada's chief industry, and it appealed for support on a modest program of provincial reform.

Policy Played Down

The national policy of the party, which amounts to total socialism, was played down.

Moreover, those who cared to read the record could see how the original socialism of the Saskatchewan C. C. F., as announced in 1933 and later rejected by the provincial voters, had been watered down drastically, with the elimination of the theory that farmers should hold their land on lease from the government.

Basically, the C. C. F. sweep in Saskatchewan was the resurgence of farm discontent and fear of another depression after the war. The C. C. F. has captured the substance which made the Progressive Party of the 1920's a movement which swept the West clean in the national election of 1921. But the substance, of course, was amazingly changed in the process for while the C. C. F. stands nationally for socialism, the Progressive Party was the nearest approach to Manchester Liberalism, free trade and minimum government interference yet seen in Canadian politics.

Party Eliminated

In Saskatchewan the Progressive Conservative Party was eliminated. It apparently can hope for little support in that province in the federal election. Immediately after the Saskatchewan vote this party injected into national politics an element which may alter its shape before the year is out. It demanded that the government enforce conscription for overseas service.

It is difficult for non-Canadians to understand what this issue means in Canada. The attempt to oppose total conscription would set up the gravest strains on the structure of Confederation, since the third of Canada which is of French origin opposes conscription with great fervor. As sober and responsible a paper as Toronto Saturday Night recently warned the nation that such a policy would "lead to widespread and serious violence and would probably produce very little in the way of additional reinforcements . . . in the long run it would tear apart the fabric of Confederation."

These are the practical political facts which the government and parliament of Canada have been facing in their refusal to conscript men for overseas service and which they must face anew in the light of the Progressive Conservatives' decision to reject the policy which they have so far unwillingly accepted.

Position of Government

Meanwhile, the Government, standing firm on the present policy, insists that it has secured ample reinforcements for its army overseas and that the men who have been conscripted for service in Canada but have refused to volunteer for overseas service could provide, if sent overseas, only a small force. While there were some 60,000 men in the service who do not wish to leave Canada, when the figures were last given to Parliament, a large part of them are on defense duties laid down by the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board and regarded as essential.

Seldom has Canada faced so complicated an election, so full of doubt and confusion. Few elections have involved greater racial problems and none has ever posed before, in any significant way, the question whether Canada should repeal private enterprise and place its economy permanently under the direction, and to a great extent ownership, of the state.

Swimmer's Paradise

Joseph A. Leu

Smooth Beach and Boardwalk, Sea Island, Georgia

Vacationists may relax on the sands or find abundant recreation near by. Bicycle riding, tennis, golfing, and bowling on the green are just a few of the many activities offered at this southern retreat to delight the patriotic wartime tourist, restricted by travel bans to find rest and fun close to his home this summer.

Georgia Sea Island Resort Reached Easily by Vacationist

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With patriotic easterners confining vacation journeys to comparatively short distances from their homes, the resort of Sea Island, Georgia, has become a favorite for many vacationists this summer.

Off the "beaten track," though easily accessible by train and bus from New York, Washington, and Richmond, Va., Sea Island is a vacation retreat where relaxation heads the list. However, for those who must be doing something, an unusual number of recreational activities have been scheduled.

For instance, such out-of-door sports as bicycle riding, tennis, golfing, skeet shooting, ping-pong, miniature golf, or bowling on the green are accessible just for the asking.

Boating and swimming, of course, lead the sports parade this summer, but lounging in the sun on the clean sandy beach comes a close second. One of the popular gathering places for visitors is Sea Island's Casino pool where sun-tanning continues without interruption as light lunches are enjoyed.

People's Choice

More than 5,000 New York Central coach passengers have responded with highly valued advice to the recent questionnaire asking their idea in the design of postwar coaches. Indiscriminate smoking in coaches, air conditioning, and comfortable reclining seats are uppermost in the concern of the traveling public. The great majority of men and women, smokers and nonsmokers, were found to object to smoking in coaches, and recommended that it be permitted only in the smoking room at the end of the new streamlined cars. Men named air conditioning as the most important factor in travel comfort, while women felt that seats are the most important comfort feature.

Resorts Filling Up

New England's vacation resort hotels are fast filling. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, in particular, report full houses for the remainder of July and through August. In many instances disappointed vacationists have postponed summer vacations and are planning to take their holidays in September and October. Hotels and inns report brisk reservations for these months, which, by the way, are exceptionally favorable for vacationing. The Mt. Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods, N. H., opening for the first time in two years and now the scene of the International Monetary Conference, reports that every one of its 400 rooms has been taken for August. Cape Cod likewise is enjoying a record year. Fortunately for New England, transportation facilities are not crowded and the railroads still say they can handle all comers. It is just a case of going in the middle of the week and avoiding the week-end rush.

Travel Notes

The Claridge Hotel on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City has been purchased by a group of Philadelphia and Atlantic City businessmen. . . . Lake Placid, enjoying one of its most successful seasons, still has a room or two available. . . . The Army is gradually moving out of Miami Beach, and for the first time since the war began this famous winter resort is beginning to look normal. Hotels are being returned to their civilian owners, and it looks as though next winter will see the return to the "Beach" of many civilian vacationists.

Four-Power Peace Talks Expected Soon in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP) — State Department officials said today they expected completion within a short time of arrangements for exploratory discussions of a world peace organization among the United States, Britain, China and Russia.

Most authorities here had hoped to hold preliminary talks on the subject in or near Washington sometime this month. There appeared but slender chance of a July beginning, however, with the first week of the month almost over and no plans announced.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull invited the other three nations to send representatives, and Britain and China accepted some time ago. The Russian acceptance is believed to have been delayed by the fact that Ambassador Andrei Gromyko made a personal trip to Moscow to discuss arrangements with his government.

His return has not been announced but has been expected about this time.

Secretary Hull said he had not had a final reply from Russia and that pending receipt of such a reply no decision can be made on the exact time and place for the exploratory meeting.

Mr. Hull said there was nothing significant about the lack of a decision in Moscow; that it was his understanding the Russians are engaged in preparations for the meeting and may be heard from at any time.

The Secretary made his comments in response to questions on published reports that Russia has refused to participate in any conference in which the Chinese participated and also has declined a reported Washington proposal to exchange papers on plans for the world agency. Mr. Hull did not discuss these points directly.

Crew of Washington Praised by WSA

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration commended the crew of the freight steamer Washington yesterday for fortitude and resourcefulness after the vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Barents Sea while en route to Russia with war supplies.

The saga of the Washington was related by Boatswain John E. Lundstrom, North Quincy, Mass., a veteran of 37 years at sea, who said a crew of 49 left the sinking ship in two lifeboats and headed for the nearest land, a barren island 300 miles away. Mr. Lundstrom, in No. 1 lifeboat with 24 men, held the tiller almost continuously for 10 days until the two tiny craft edged onto the island.

Several of the men had frozen feet and others were suffering from exhaustion.

A sea gull and a small marsh hen shot down by the second mate provided food for the single day the crew spent on the island before shoving off through a dangerous inlet leading to coastal waters. Several days later a British ship rescued them and landed them at Archangel.

Bob Crosby Is Lieutenant

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Bob Crosby, screen and radio performer, has joined the Fifth Marine Division at Camp Pendleton as a second lieutenant. The band leader is a brother of Bing Crosby.

President Turns Quizzer Of Inquisitive Reporters

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—President Roosevelt turned the tables on the press today and, sidestepping a volley of loaded political questions, tried to discover how correspondents thought up such catchy questions.

Elizabeth May Craig, correspondent for a group of Maine papers, climaxed the exchange by asking the President if he thought Governor Dewey would be a strong opponent. The President didn't answer for a moment. Then he said, "How do you evolve these questions? What do you do, draw lots to see who asks them? It is of great historical interest for the records of the White House Correspondents' Association that it be on the record," he added.

A chorus of replies answered him: "It's a secret process." "It's part of a great plan."

But Miss Craig wasn't satisfied by the President's dissertation on the mysteries of press corps technique.

"Didn't you want to answer my question?" she said with a frankness that rather took the President aback. Prior to the opening of the conference he and Miss Craig had been exchanging some banter. Now the President again started joshing her, saying something about Pollyanna. That ended that particular duel of words.

But the press corps wasn't satisfied. It wanted to know if the President would issue any kind of a statement prior to the Democratic convention which convenes the 19th in Chicago. No, he hadn't given it any thought, he said. As for any thoughts on a Vice-Presidential candidate he still had nothing to say.

One thing he did assure the newsmen—he wasn't writing any platform. He said that quite emphatically, a public reassurance that he would not personally be dictating the planks that the Democrats will shortly nail together as their party standard for the next four years.

Finally, in desperation, one reporter asked:

"Well, when will you have any answer to our political questions?"

The President chuckled. "Possibly around November," he said, "maybe before, maybe even this month."

President Sees Grave Crisis In Japanese Advance in China

By Robert R. Mullen
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7 — The war in Central China is not going very well; there is reason for a good deal of concern, President Roosevelt said today. Agreeing with questioners that the American people are not sufficiently aware of the serious implications of present Japanese gains along the Hankow-Canton railroad, the President reviewed the strategic situation in the Pacific Far East.

Against the flat fact that the Chinese have been unable to contain the recent Japanese push in the Hengyang Area which has rolled the American Air Forces out of an important air base at that point, the President weighed Japan's extended supply lines.

The Japanese lines, he said, are dangerously long, unless they are certain of being able to maintain them, and activity of American and British submarines, supplemented by ever augmented air power is certainly a threat to those lines.

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal estimated this week that between one-third and one-half of Japan's prewar merchant fleet now rests on the bottom.

Question Just Popped Up

Although today's press conference was the first since the start of China's eight years of war, the President did not seem to have prepared any special material on the Chinese situation, but, rather, got started on the topic after newspapermen had suggested the American public has not fully understood the Japanese intentions.

It is believed here that Japan's efforts in Central China have four objectives:

1. Drive China out of the war. The blockade of China has caused great hardship, has made generals in the field less dependent upon the Central Government, and the internal economic condition, with its inflation, is so serious that Japan apparently hopes disruption of the good food areas of Central China will be the last straw.

2. Split the Chiang Kai-shek Government from the Communist areas.

3. Erect a steel wall along the Hankow-Canton Railroad between Central China and the coastal area where presumably Allied forces intend to land as soon as the American Navy completes its highway.

4. Establish a new overseas supply line from Peiping in the North to Canton in the South, a supply line well out of reach of naval guns.

Chiang Predicts Failure

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek calls all this a last desperate—and vain—Japanese attempt to prolong the war and win a negotiated peace.

Success of the plan, however, would mean the Allies would be compelled to land on a hostile coast and there meet a Japanese army which is believed to be numerically equal to the German Army.

President Roosevelt's remarks could be interpreted as a pep talk to the Chinese. He said the more land they hold onto the better. And he pointed out that the pattern of land occupied alternately by the Japanese and Chinese along the coast has varied from year to year. It might be called occupational movement.

The President added that the situation would have been more serious had the Japanese attempted this effort a year ago. Today the bombers are moving closer to Japan's home islands as well as the supply lines.

Army Editor Loses Command

ALGIERS, July 7 (AP)—Col. Egbert White has been relieved of his command as Director of Mediterranean area Editions of the Stars and Stripes, and ordered to the United States because of differences with higher officials over political censorship, it was learned reliably today.

Army public relations officers will take over direction of editions of the servicemen's newspaper published at Oran, Algiers, Naples, and Rome.

Removal of the New York advertising executive climaxes his efforts to obtain a more extensive coverage of political and other controversial news from the United States, either through the paper's own correspondents or established news services.

The action was taken within a few days after the arrival in this theater of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of Army Public Relations, and followed less than a fortnight a New York Herald Tribune story dealing with coverage of the Republican National Convention by service papers.

The New York Herald Tribune in an Algiers dispatch dated June 29 said "unless some provocative discussion of the presidential campaign appears in the Stars and Stripes only a small percentage of the American troops will vote."

Reporting that Stars and Stripes devoted a 550-word story to the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as Republican standard bearer and highlights of the Republican platform, the dispatch said "this meager coverage is no fault of the paper's staff, which, under War Department taboos, is printing only what it gets from the Army News Service and the Psychological Warfare Branch."

Johnston Sees Big Future for Russia

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—"Siberia reminds me of my own country, it has a brilliant future," Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declared in an interview with Tass, Soviet news agency, as he was returning to the United States.

"Its cultural and economic developments will depend on the determination of the nation, its outlook and the courage of the masses. What I've seen in Siberia convinced me that the Soviet people possess all those faculties."

Mr. Johnston predicted increasing economic relations between Russia and the United States. He stopped at Omsk after visiting Magnitogorsk and Sverdlovsk.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mexico Rich in Inspiration For California Designers

By Virginia Scallon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hands Across the Border—No. I

Los Angeles

With so much talk about "good neighbor policy," small wonder is it that California's apparel industry has taken the matter to heart and this season comes up smiling with some wonderful new ideas inspired by its nearest neighbor, Mexico — fashions destined to be worn with delight by women from coast to coast!

California finds it easy to revive an interest in the romance and beauty of things Mexican. Particularly, clothes. Back in 1822 the flag of Mexico was raised over this far-western State, and much of the intricate art of Aztec and Mayan civilization became inbred.

The last semblance of border line between the two countries has been erased by airplanes and trains shuttling back and forth on regular schedules, by highways that link the two irrevocably, and by the constant interchange of radio and motion picture releases.

It remained for Louella Ballerino and a few other intrepid designers to realize the inspiration offered by Mexican costumes, both peasant wear and the exquisite clothes worn by great ladies. A dramatic approach to the age-old problem of glorifying women is made by these designers—their daring use of color, of bold patterns, of decor, is setting a fashion precedent.

True Mexican Colors

Take color, for instance. Mexican pink (with its popular attendants, fuchsia, scarlet, purples of every hue), cactus green, flaming yellows, these are the brilliant colors that are combined in contrasting and clashing splendor with sand or sombrero-tans and black. Ballerino, probably California's leading exponent of the Mexican vogue, uses purple-and-red with unmistakable Mexican abandon; Agnes Barrett used traditional black-with-yellow to make her prize-winning slacks.

Louella Ballerino, whose originality speaks for itself, makes an annual trip to Mexico, so greatly does she value the inspiration of this country. For Mexico is rich in more than color. The serapes, the embroidery that runs rampant over even the humblest clothes, the quaintly picturesque ceremonial clothes, gala fiesta costumes, the picturesque mantillas all inspire their own fashions.

Daring color combinations, border prints or embroidered braids used so profusely on the season's smartest play clothes, embroidery and motifs that lend distinction to the simplest frock show the Mexican inspiration.

One California fabric firm has created an entire new series of materials based upon Mexican motifs which it has appropriately titled Olvera Street Fashions from the historic Olvera Street in Los Angeles, where earliest traditions are authentically reproduced, or kept intact. Known as California Authentics, these fabrics include border prints and all-over patterns which are unrivalled for their gaiety and originality.

In Designer's Hands

Violet Tatum used a "Mexidollie" print from this group to make a distinctive afternoon dress, while Demoiselle draped a delightful floral pattern in dramatic fashion. Twentieth Century Frocks made a dirndl that will be seen on many young figures this summer.

The bolero takes its place as a favorite, ranging from the simple perfection of a superbly tailored jacket to the embroidered frivolities Barbara Claire dreams up for the younger set.

Ancient ceremonial robes, rich in color, heavily embroidered, encrusted with beads—these, too, contribute their share toward establishing a vogue of Mexican fashions.

Most obvious example is the peasant blouse, which has become a "must" in every feminine wardrobe. Ranging from a simple drawstring style to an elaborate bit of frothy beauty, ofttimes deeply décolletage and heavily embroidered (or notable for its sheer drawn work). These are the things smart women are choosing to wear with skirts or slacks, for picturesque appeal.

Hostess Clothes Important

Wartime has brought an increased amount of entertaining at home, paying corresponding emphasis on hostess clothes. Nowhere is the Mexican influence more appropriate than in those designed for patio wear, for garden parties or (more informally) for picnics and family get-togethers. Cherished leisure hours become more decorative, enhanced by a bit of Mexican peasantry, bright embroidery, full dirndl skirts, slacks or jumpers with an added-something-Mexican!

Exquisite Mexican handwrought silver, filigree jewelry, fine linens and rare perfumes, long have been popular with Americans. With European travel curtailed, more and more tourists are crossing the border into Mexico. They gleefully rediscover these beautiful things as they enjoy the picturesque customs of a colorful, exciting people.

Most recently, hand-loomed fabrics have been used by American designers who are making fascinating play clothes on-the-spot; American designers in Mexico are creating a streamlined type of coin silver jewelery, using native labor in this newest version of an old craft.

Retail stores, realizing the avid reception being accorded things of Mexican nature (either imports or stylized items), have devoted many windows to their display. With sombreros, serapes, mantillas, authentic costumes, cactus, silver and other such significant "props," they are stimulating the already thriving interest in Mexican fancies.

Yes, the good-neighbor policy is taken seriously in California.

National Broadcasting Company

Beryl Wallace, dark-eyed NBC star, finds this glorified version of a Mexican peasant blouse a dramatic foil for her vivid beauty. The sand-tan blouse with its red-and-green embroidered flower motif was inspired by the elaborate wardrobe of a captive Chinese Princess—one of Mexico's cherished traditional patterns used effectively by Louella Ballerino. Worn with dark green skirt. The border-print sports dress from the same designer, California's foremost exponent of things Mexican, is worn by Shirley Mitchell, vivacious NBC actress.

Mrs. Emma Fox Has Watched Clubs Grow

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How would you like to be able to attend a club meeting tomorrow and look back over the years as you sat listening to the reports, comparing them with those given at the first club meeting you ever attended—back in 1877? That's what Mrs. Emma Fox often does.

Mrs. Fox is and has been for many administrations, official parliamentarian of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. At its most recent convention, held in St. Louis in April, she sat on the platform daily, ready to settle any question of parliamentary procedure that arose. It was her fourth convention that month.

Flew to One

She had flown from her home in Detroit to Kalamazoo, Mich., to attend the first of the four, the convention of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution. This trip was arranged for her by the Detroit Free Press. A woman piloted the plane and Mrs. Fox was photographed and interviewed when she arrived at her destination. (It might be mentioned in passing that she is 97. To add "years old" to that figure would be a mistake, for there is no "old" about it. She just happens to have a richer background of experience and a broader viewpoint than many who have seen fewer summers come and go.)

And now, to get on with the conventions, she went next to Grand Rapids, Mich., for the meeting of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs and then, just before the St. Louis conclave, she attended a conference of the Soroptimists of four States held in Detroit on Saturday and Sunday, and left that Monday for St. Louis accompanied by her companion, Mrs. Oscar H. Kloeppel.

During the week of May 15 she conducted classes at the Adult Education Institute held at Ann Arbor, Mich., for the twelfth year.

Remembers Everybody

She is an alert little person with gray hair and bright eyes, and a memory for names and faces that puts many of her younger club colleagues on their toes to keep up.

She was born in Broome County, New York. In the early '70's, she was teaching school in Chicago. In 1876, she was married, and moved to Detroit. The first club she joined was the Detroit Woman's Club of which she became a member in 1877. It was one of the first in the country and was a literary club with no civic work or other interests. Women were afraid of being considered masculine in those days, Mrs. Fox recalled, and therefore hestitated to raise their voice on public questions.

She herself always favored woman suffrage and she felt women should be prepared to acquit themselves creditably when they were called upon to preside at meetings. She therefore organized the Detroit Parliamentary Law Club in 1899 and has been its only president during the 45 years since it was established. More than 1,500 women and a few men have been on its membership rolls in that period and names of three who helped organize it are still there. Their textbook, "Parliamentary Usage," is one of which Mrs. Fox is the author and is in its fourth edition.

China's Air Future Glimpsed By 'Nucleus' in California

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The organization that is frankly called "the nucleus of China's postwar aviation industry" is right now becoming a productive entity, approved by various agencies of the United States Government, harnessed to the war effort of the United Nations.

The romantic, dramatic story of the birth of this all-Chinese enterprise, as told to a group of news writers and businessmen in San Francisco recently by the earnest young founder of China Aircraft Corporation, Dr. Seng-chiu Hu, runs like this:

China, with its great expanses of territory, inadequately served as to both railways and highways, will need great fleets of airplanes in the days of its postwar development.

Today China's struggle against the Japanese aggressors is sorely hampered by lack of airplanes.

Because of its almost complete lack of a navy, China has need and will have need of many airplanes to police its coastline, as well as its vast interior reaches.

Plenty of Workers Available

Dr. Hu, who has the youthful appearance of an undergraduate, in February, 1943, related his vision of an American-born Chinese aviation industry to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who at the time was on a short visit in Los Angeles.

There were plenty of workers among the 80,000 Chinese in the United States who would enthusiastically join the cause and help, in wartime, to form a production unit which could be moved to China when the Japanese are driven out. He suggested that the production plant be established in the San Francisco area, since about half of the nation's Chinese and Chinese-Americans live in this area.

Mme. Chiang saw the dual possibilities of the plan: to give Chinese in this country a project especially their own in essential war production, and to lay the foundations of a modern and essential postwar industry for China. The Generalissimo in China gave his approval, and official letters were sent which commended Dr. Hu and his plan to the United States Government.

Dr. Hu began his travels which have taken him on nine trips to Washington and have totaled 100,000 miles since his plan was given approval by the Chiangs. Clearance for various parts of the plan had to come from many sources, and he interviewed officials connected with Army, Navy, State and Treasury Departments, the Department of Justice, the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, the Alien Property Custodian, Selective Service, the Defense Plant Corporation, the Chinese Embassy, and the Washington office of the Chinese Air Forces.

Approval of Experts Given

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, and Donald Douglas, head of the great airplane manufacturing concern which bears his name, were two of the first to give their approval to the embryonic project.

Some of the many obstacles the Chinese engineer encountered in his extraordinary plan and mission may be envisioned from his secretary's notes on the progress of the enterprise from its inception:

"June, 1943. Appeared before the Joint War Production Board-Army-Navy-Aircraft Production Board and succeeded in obtaining the unanimous approval of the project.

"July, 1943. Succeeded in arousing the interest of all the Chinese in the United States in the China Aircraft Project.

"February, 1944. Succeeded in obtaining 'alien clearance' from United States Army Provost Marshal permitting China Aircraft Corporation to employ Chinese nationals on aircraft production.

"February, 1944. Succeeded in obtaining exemption to the '1926 Army Air Corps Act' from the Secretary of War, enabling China Aircraft Corporation, an alien organization, to act as a defense manufacturer for the Government of the United States of America."

Training as Instructors

Some 200 Chinese are in training now in Douglas aircraft plants in Southern California. They live in barracks, like soldiers, and are self-governed under an elected executive committee.

The task of this original group will be to serve as instructors, supervisors, and leadermen for the 3,000 workers it is planned will be engaged as soon as possible in the first aircraft construction work assigned the new company.

That first task is producing rear fuselage sections and tail assemblies for the new A-26 Douglas attack bomber, which is an improvement on the justly famed A-20, now serving on many war fronts under the names Havoc and Boston attack bomber.

The new factory, just being completed in San Francisco, has 80,000 feet of floor space. As the work crew is trained and machines and equipment are acquired and installed, it is the plan of Dr. Hu and his associates, under Army orders, to turn out completed airplanes. These, it has been suggested by others, may well be routed to the Chinese fighting fronts to be flown in combat by China's own airmen.

The new corporation is a stock company with a capitalization of $250,000. It has a loan of $500,000 from the Defense Plant Corporation of the United States Government. Thirty large Chinese families, all well represented in the population of San Francisco's Chinatown, are the principal stockholders at present. It is probable, Dr. Hu said, that other stock will be made available later to both Chinese and Caucasian Americans.

Eventual Location in China

Shuck Ho, President of the San Francisco branch of the Chinese Association for Promotion of Aviation, is Chairman of the Board of the corporation. B. S. Fong, Chairman of the China Relief Association of America, Director of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, member of the People's Political Council of the Republic of China, representing all Chinese residents in the Western Hemisphere, is President. Y. C. Yu is Secretary; T. C. Hsiung, Administrator; Y. K. Mao, Supervisor of Manufacturing; Y. C. Chow, Comptroller; C. S. Li, Purchasing Manager; Herbert Chan, Employment Manager.

Dr. Hu, founder, has a record of degrees and honors from Universities here and in China and a record of service with various great industrial concerns, that would compliment a man of twice his years.

The young engineer and spokesman for the corporation readily answered all questions put to him at a press conference in San Francisco.

The company's personnel and equipment probably will be moved to China soon after the war ends, he said. Chinese labor is cheaper than American labor, and the company believes it can produce airplanes more cheaply in China than they are now being produced elsewhere.

Would the new company be in competition with, say, the Douglas Company, one of its sponsors here? There was just a moment's hesitation before this question was answered. "It requires five years at least to set up a plant capable of producing complete airplanes," said Dr. Hu. The implication was that at least during such a period there would be no competition.

Women Demolition Squads Tidy Up Plymouth

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Plymouth, Eng.

Plymouth, England, has squads of women to "tidy up" the city after Nazi raids. This British city claims to be the first to have all-women's Demolition and Salvage Squads.

The feminine touch is seen in splashes of color which stand out in the dusty ruined waste which was the city center. A scarlet kerchief, a blue bandeau, a yellow blouse under blue dungarees—these bright spots indicate where the Women's Squad is at work.

Two hundred women from 18 to 65, four or five of them grandmothers, and most of them former hotel waitresses and shop assistants, are helping to prepare the foundations of a new and planned Plymouth city.

Tons of Salvage

With pick and shovel they pry apart the débris and retrieve from dusty bomb-shattered rubble, thousands of tons of valuable salvage each month. Later, American bulldozers flatten out the ground.

After raids the squads are on the job before the ruins have cooled. While the débris is still hot and steaming with water from the firemen's hoses, they walk ankle deep in glass to save what they can from their neighbors' homes.

The original women's squad was formed on June 1, 1940, when no manpower was available for clearing up the ruins. On a recent visit I met three gang supervisors who had been on the job since those early days.

"I enjoy the work and would not like to go back to an indoor job," Mrs. Hilda Bond, former factory worker, told me.

"Our chief problem," Norah Beal, another supervisor said, "is our shoes. We get ten extra clothing coupons but they don't go far."

Stout Shoes Best

Their footwear showed considerable variety. Some had high-heeled shoes, others low-heeled walking shoes. But Mrs. Bond seemed to have solved the problem. She wore a pair of strong masculine laced-up boots "No women's footwear for me on this job," she said.

Myrtle Pritchard, another supervisor, liked the variety of the work. "One day we are taking down and stripping a partly bombed house," she said. "The next we are looking for a money till which has been buried under rubble for three years, then we are climbing 60 or 70 feet to demolish a dangerous wall."

In wet weather they stack and store the salvage they have retrieved.

Every scrap is taken away to Preservation Centers where it is cared for by vigilant Betty Trescott, grandmother and veteran of two world wars. She served in France during World War I.

Everything Preserved

In underground stores, one in an old lime-kiln, furniture from bombed-out houses is looked after. Betty and her staff go through it from time to time to see that all is in order. The textiles are looked over, shaken and stored away as carefully as they would be by their owners.

From a hill, I looked down onto the City's open-air salvage dump—an extensive stretch of classified salvage—here a huge pile of wood under cover; there a large dump of precious metal; on the other side a large number of baths whose bathrooms are no more. Plymouth folk who wish to buy a door or a kitchen stove to replace air-raid damage get a docket from the Corporation Offices and come along to buy it from Betty Trescott at this store.

But, spectacular as their routine work is, it is not the Women's Squad's chief claim to fame. "They have the capture of 18 Commandos to their credit," the Demolition Foreman told me. He related how, in a mock battle between Civil Defense personnel and the military, a few of the women crept through a secret underground tunnel, climbed up through manhole covers on the sidewalk, surprised and took prisoner 18 Commandos who were snatching a brief respite on a truck. This spirit of enterprise appeals to adventure-loving Plymothians. It is the story they love to tell of their Women's Demolition Squad.

One-Crust Pies Solve Your Baking Problem

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Torrid summer days are usually an invitation to turn off the oven and let the refrigerator "cook" for us. That's when one-crust pies, with unbaked crusts take over as one of our most popular desserts.

Crust comes first. And if you haven't ever experimented with unbaked pie crusts, you have a treat in store. Make them of cereal, crackers, vanilla or lemon wafers, gingersnaps, or even left-over cookie crumbs. The procedure is the same for the various kinds—simply mixing the finely rolled crumbs with melted butter or fat to hold the crust together.

Graham Cracker Crust

14 graham crackers, rolled fine
½ cup softened butter or margarine
2 tablespoons sugar

Be sure cracker crumbs are fine. Mix crumbs, butter and sugar, thoroughly. Press mixture firmly in an even layer against sides and bottom of well buttered nine-inch pie tin. Chill thoroughly in refrigerator for two to three hours. Fill. Crust also may be baked, 10 minutes in a hot oven (400° F.) Cool before using.

Cereal Crust

3 cups corn flakes or crisp rice cereal
⅓ cup melted butter or margarine
2 tablespoons sugar
¾ teaspoon cinnamon

Crush cereal very fine. Combine with butter or margarine, sugar, and cinnamon. Spread evenly in nine-inch pie plate. Pat down firmly to make crust. Chill thoroughly before adding filling.

Lemon Chiffon Filling

1 tablespoon gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup sugar
½ cup lemon juice
¼ teaspoon salt
3 egg yolks
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
3 egg whites

Soak gelatin in cold water about 5 minutes. Beat egg yolks lightly and mix in ½ cup sugar, lemon juice, and salt. Cook over hot water until mixture coats a silver spoon, stirring constantly. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add lemon rind and chill. Beat egg whites until fluffy. Gradually add remaining ½ cup sugar and beat until stiff. Fold in slightly thickened gelatin mixture. Turn into 8-inch crumb-lined pie shell. Garnish with thin orange slices.

Butterscotch Pecan Filling

CRUST: Line a 9-inch pie plate with butter cookies, cutting enough in half to stand up inside edge of pie plate. Fill in spaces with crumbled cookies.

FILLING:
1 cup evaporated milk
1 cup water
½ cup brown sugar
4 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
3 eggs, separated
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 tablespoon vanilla
½ cup chopped pecan meats

Heat milk and water to scalding. Blend thoroughly with combined dry ingredients and place in top of double boiler. Cook, stirring constantly, 15 minutes, or until thick. Blend with egg yolks. Return to double boiler. Cook until thick. Remove from fire, add butter and vanilla and pecan meats. Pour into cookie crust. Garnish with whipped cream and pecan halves.

Frosted Berry Pie Filling

1 egg white
1 cup sugar
¼ cup water
Pinch of salt
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups drained sliced berries or other fruit

Place unbeaten egg white, sugar, water, salt and cream of tartar in top of double boiler. Cook over boiling water, beating constantly until mixture thickens and forms soft peaks, about 7 minutes. Remove from heat, add vanilla, and continue beating until cool and thick. Arrange berries or other fruit in thoroughly chilled cereal pie crust shell. Pour frosting over fruit, allowing it to run between. Garnish with whole berries. Chill one hour before serving.

Almond Cream Filling

⅔ cup sugar
⅔ teaspoon salt
2⅔ tablespoons cornstarch
1⅓ tablespoons flour
2⅔ cups milk
⅔ tablespoon butter or margarine
¾ teaspoon almond flavoring
½ cup blanched almonds, slivered and toasted
Whipped cream

Mix sugar, salt, cornstarch and flour in top of double boiler. Stir in milk. Bring to boil over low heat, and boil three minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Stir a little of hot mixture into slightly beaten egg yolks. Then blend into hot mixture. Place over boiling water and cook 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Blend in butter or margarine. Cool thoroughly. Blend in almond flavoring and almonds, after filling is cooled. Pour into crumb crust. Garnish with sweetened whipped cream. Makes a nine-inch pie.

N. Y. School Pupils Benefit From Drop in Attendance

NEW YORK, July 6—The sharp drop in attendance at public schools here, while not to be disregarded as a disturbing aspect of the local educational picture, has actually turned out to be a blessing in disguise for the pupil who managed to remain in the classroom during the war.

For one thing, while the registration in elementary and junior high schools in New York City dropped to a 25-year low last year of about 600,000 boys and girls, there was a compensating rise in the proportion of teachers to pupils.

As recently as 1939, for example, the 13,000 teachers and supervisors in the public school system could expect an average group of 38 or 39 students to a classroom. Today that group has been reduced to 33, a less unwieldly and more teachable number.

Charles Gilman, the auditor who prepares the annual report of the Board of Education, attributed the falling off of the school population to an acceleration of removals during the past two years — job hunters taking their families to war industry towns.

The war has helped to empty classrooms, but, Mr. Gilman explained, school rolls have been on the decline anyway and everywhere since 1931, largely, in his opinion, because of a decreasing birth rate and an increasing death rate.

As far as teachers are concerned there have been two immediate results, he said. The Board of Education has made it a policy during the past five years to refrain from filling vacancies on the teaching staffs when they occur in the elementary junior high schools.

This has resulted in an over-all saving of 5,000 teaching positions, Mr. Gilman explained. Meanwhile a reverse policy has been adopted in the vocational schools, the lone branch of the extensive educational system here to show any sizable increase.

Translated in figures, this means that the cost per pupil has gone up. In the day elementary schools the cost of educating each child for 1943 was $132.58, compared to $124.27 for 1940. Junior high school per capita costs had jumped to $133.30 for 1943 from $126.56 in 1940.

However, translated in special services, in Mr. Gilman's words this means "a better opportunity for doing more for the whole child," spending more money, allotting more teachers and trained workers to such special services as remedial reading and arithmetic and child guidance.

The community as a whole benefits, for with the additional funds to spend on education—the City hasn't seriously cut a budget that touches $160,000,000 annually—the Board of Education spends more on community center programs and opens more playgrounds after school to keep children off the streets.

Paper Seeks FM Station

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The Philadelphia Inquirer has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a permit to build a frequency modulation broadcast station with coverage of 15,500 square miles, the FCC announced yesterday. The same newspaper recently applied for a permit to build a television station.

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French-American Questions Awaiting Needed Adjustment

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although a general Franco-American agreement is not expected to be the immediate fruit of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's visit to Washington, there is no doubt but that it will provide an airing for all the major problems pending between France and the United States.

Not only will President Roosevelt and General de Gaulle weigh these problems personally, but widespread public discussion is likely to result from the visit of the head of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Following is a brief analysis of the outstanding questions that will be taken up:

Recognition: It appears that General de Gaulle's visit will bring no change—at least no immediate change—in official relations between the United States and the Fighting French regime.

President Roosevelt has taken every possible opportunity to point out that in his opinion the time is not yet ripe to give recognition to any French group as a responsible French Government.

On the other hand, by appointing themselves the "Provisional Government of the French Republic," the Fighting French have made it clear that they already consider themselves the rightful representative of the French people. General de Gaulle and his friends are firmly convinced that this boast will eventually be backed by the overwhelming majority of the French people.

Moreover, they feel certain that a new and stable French authority is not only necessary to prevent anarchy in France but that it is a prerequisite to undisturbed Allied military operations on French soil. Allied military leaders have already tacitly recognized the Fighting French administration in Normandy, and the Algiers regime expects ever closer collaboration with the Allies to develop in the practical field. Formal recognition will eventually be forthcoming.

French Constitution: General de Gaulle will probably endeavor to convince American statesmen that he intends to re-establish French democracy and that he will not try to set up a "personal" or a "dictatorial" regime.

On the other hand, the Fighting French leaders are confident that a mere return to the political "status quo ante" and the handing over of power to the prewar Parliament would be completely unacceptable to the French people. Revival of the democratic spirit in France does not mean that obsolete forms of parliamentarian government should be resuscitated.

Although treason contributed to the French collapse in 1940, the French people have not forgotten that many republican institutions and personalities proved to be inadequate to the needs of a revolutionary period. General de Gaulle will, therefore, point out that, while preserving the valuable bases of the republican regime, the Fighting French will adapt their government to changed circumstances.

International Relations: It is to be expected that the Washington negotiations will shed some light on France's position in the postwar world. France has been the only major power which has been crushed by the Nazi war machine and the efforts of the French patriots are directed toward re-establishing France's role as a world power.

This is the reason why Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' "France-is-gone-for-a-long-time" speech has been so greatly resented by the French. Of course, reasonable Frenchmen do not expect that France, weakened by defeat and by Nazi exploitation, will be able immediately to speak on equal terms with the "Big Three" powers, the United States, Russia and Great Britain. Yet the French believe in the intrinsic forces of recovery which France has shown on numerous occasions during its long and troubled history.

Moreover, the French have at their disposal the second largest colonial empire in the world and they intend to keep and to develop their overseas possessions. The French talk of a "greater France of 100,000,000 inhabitants."

France is aware that in order to regain its place in the sun it has to develop friendly and stable relations with all major powers. Resentment over cold treatment on the part of Washington has more than once induced the Algiers regime to "flirt" with Russia, which had granted far more extended recognition to the Fighting French "Government."

Yet responsible personalities in Algiers are convinced that, in order to rebuild its realm, France needs active aid which only the powerful Anglo-Saxon countries can furnish. It appears that General de Gaulle—after some digressions—has finally accepted this point of view. He may have no love for the American policy but he is intelligent enough to understand the absolute necessity of American friendship in the reconstruction of France.

French Bases: Nothing has probably more disturbed Franco-American relations in recent months than talk of American occupation of military bases in the French Empire. Several articles on this subject in an American periodical have been reprinted by the "Stars and Stripes," the American soldiers' daily in North Africa, and has stirred up a wave of indignation among the Fighting French.

The bitterness of Algiers press comments reached a new high and the United States was accused of "imperialism" and of "extorting territorial concessions from their Allies."

Few persons know what actually was discussed at Casablanca when President Roosevelt and General de Gaulle met for the first time. But it is not very likely that the President made recognition of the Algiers regime dependent on the handing over of French overseas possessions to the United States.

President Roosevelt has never been a friend of the policy of the "big stick" and, moreover, he is a sufficiently experienced politician to know that any French regime which would relinquish French colonial territories would be rejected by the home population after the liberation and that the concessions would be declared null and void by a future French National Assembly.

Economic Questions: It appears that the question of Allied currency issues in Occupied France has been practically settled during recent negotiations in London. The Allies agreed to limit the expenses of Allied military authorities and Allied soldiers in France and to permit the co-operation of Fighting French authorities in the control of the newly created currency. It is not excluded that if French-Allied relations should become more stable, the Allied invasion currency will be replaced by New French bank notes issued by the Fighting French Central Bank.

The Allies as well as the French are determined that the already shattered French economy shall not again be threatened by circulation of supplementary invasion bank notes totaling 80 billion francs.

Yet beyond this immediate financial issue the problem of postwar economic relations between France and the Anglo-Saxon powers appears. The Fighting French regime wants the Allies to grant it disposal over more than $3,000,000,000 in French deposits in gold and securities "frozen" in the United States, in Canada and in Great Britain.

The French are anxious to use these funds in order to buy food and raw material and to send them to liberated France. They are prepared to collaborate with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. But they oppose the control of food and raw material distribution in France by an international body as incompatible with French sovereignty.

De Gaulle Welcomed at White House

Associated Press

French General Greeted by United States Officials

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau (left) shakes hands with Gen. Charles de Gaulle (center), chief of the French National Committee in the White House today as Secretary of State Cordell Hull standing between them and President Roosevelt (right) and his daughter, Anna Boettiger (rear), look on.

Normandy Deadlock To Break Soon

Continued from Page 1

tanks are locked in the battle. While he probably overstates the situation, an immense Allied military potential undoubtedly is bottled up with the explosive pressure growing in the area partly relieved by minor daily gains whose main purpose, however, is to capture strategic points and make as big an expansion as possible.

The objective of the American effort meanwhile, presumably is to even off the southern thrust parallel with the British. The latest development is the American occupation dominating high ground southeast and southwest of La Haye-du-Puits, where guns can make the town untenable.

The British simultaneously have increased their threat to Caen, having pushed forward north of Carpiquet about a mile from Caen's western outskirts.

Allies Satisfied

The feeling seems to be an overall satisfaction with the Normandy picture mingled with impatience for the unfoldment of the next stage of battle when General Montgomery can achieve more room to maneuver, at the same time finally ending all threat of a German mop-up operation over the beachhead bases.

The struggle is unusual in this war because of the short front. It is not like an extended line of maneuver in Russia or a rolling tank battle of North Africa.

Much Allied satisfaction comes from the fact that Marshal von Rundstedt, the German commander, now replaced, threw in his armor piecemeal in a desperate initial effort to halt the Allied threat from growing.

The Allies have a general advantage with better lines of communication, particularly when the weather is favorable for beach-landing.

This, because German communications are harassed by Allied air power.

Roosevelt Sets New Cordiality In Discussions With de Gaulle

Continued from Page 1

eral Allied communiqués have officially applauded the work done by the Underground and the French have used the fact of this resistance as an argument in favor of Allied recognition of the Liberation Committee as a provisional government.

Roosevelt's Views

Returning to the question of the future administration of liberated territory, the President pointed out that so far the Allies control but one tenth of 1 per cent of France and that this part still remains a strictly military zone, one through which supplies must come and go and which is in an immediate battle area.

He declared that many who didn't understand the nature of such military operations believed that if a village is captured on Monday morning it should be placed in the hands of civilian administrators immediately, not realizing that the enemy might retake the place by Monday evening.

He did say, however, that the whole question of freed areas would be taken up. He left the impression with those who heard him that he was anxious that such questions be settled to French satisfaction and that there was no real reason why they shouldn't be.

Although stating that many questions would be gone over, the President said that there was no agenda or fixed list of problems to be attacked.

Meanwhile General de Gaulle predicted that the Germans will be defeated in France by the end of this year.

Informally addressing the personnel of the French mission in Washington, he said:

Sees End of War Soon

"I believe the end of the year of 1944 will not come before all Germans have been driven from France or made prisoners there."

General de Gaulle was presented to the French delegation after laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. He said France had suffered greatly but still was worthy of the faith of all Frenchmen.

"France must either be great or perish," he said.

The visit of Gen. Charles de Gaulle started out with all the makings of a personal triumph.

This was clear at the airport yesterday when the head of the French National Committee of Liberation first stepped on American soil. It was so in his meeting with President Roosevelt a bit later and then again in the dinner given him by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The United States gave the tall, somber General the "whole works" so far as diplomatic reception went, the only exception being that instead of the 21-gun salute reserved for visiting heads of government, he was given the 17-gun salute customary for a general of his rank. Otherwise, he was paid full honors.

Official Greeting

All of the United States' topmost ranking Army, Navy, Marine, and Army Air Forces officers were waiting for the General at Washington's National Airport when the General arrived in his big, four-engine army transport plane. At each side of the plane's ramp was a line of French aviation cadets trained in this country. Beyond was the Army Air Forces' band and three squadrons of troops from near-by Bolling Field.

After greeting the welcoming officials, who included Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Ernest J. King, Air Force Chief Gen. Henry H. Arnold and Marine Chief Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegriff, General de Gaulle stood at attention for the "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Meanwhile, the 17-gun salute was booming across the field.

Stepping to a microphone, the General delivered a short address, which obviously he had carefully practiced aboard the plane. Speaking slowly and precisely, the General declared:

"The whole French people are thinking of you Americans today and salute you. Brave American boys, soldiers, sailors, and airmen, are fighting in the battles abroad against the common enemy. The war is going well.

"But after Japan and Germany are defeated we will have to organize for peace. The United States and France must continue to co-operate in every way in the future, as today they are working together for the common victory."

Highlight of the official State Department dinner came when Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared, "I know that the visit of our distinguished guest will improve the unity and harmony of progress that exists among the Allied nations and bring to the world sooner a tremendous victory."

In response, General de Gaulle said that "a great country like your own and an old and great country like my own may have at certain moments interests and paths which are slightly different. But in the essential thing they are in complete agreement—their ideal born essentially from two principles, liberty, and democracy."

French Notables Heard From

IRUN, Spain, July 7 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, was reported reliably yesterday to have recovered completely from a breakdown and to have been transferred from a sanatorium at Ville Devray to a town in Eastern France.

Messages received here said the last President of the French Chamber of Deputies was being kept under house arrest by a heavy Gestapo guard and that his exact location was a German secret.

The same sources said friends of the former Premier, Paul Reynaud, had received a letter from him reporting that he was confined by the Germans along with another former Premier, Edouard Daladier, Léon Jouhaux, former Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, Gen. Maxime Gamelin and four other Generals.

Their prison was said to be a castle in the Bavarian Alps not far from Berchtesgaden. M. Reynaud said they were being well treated, according to the report, and that the entire group ate at the same table in complete harmony until the arrival a few months ago of François de la Rocque, former leader of the Fascist Croix de Feu. The others refused to sit at the same table with him and since then M. de la Rocque has eaten alone in another room.

Needy Get Aid to Buy Bond

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—A Times Square crowd of 5,000 was attending a war bond rally last night when a neatly-dressed, middle-aged man climbed on the platform, flashed a thick roll of bills, and offered to help purchase bonds for any who honestly could claim they could not afford any. The crowd held back skeptically, but finally a civlian stepped up.

"Do you solemnly swear that you do not own any bond and cannot afford to buy one?" asked the master of ceremonies.

"Yes," replied the civilian, who said he had only $10.

The unidentified Samaritan supplied the necessary $8.75. The man with the money waved a serviceman's $5 aside, paid $18.75 and handed over a bond.

A man working on the platform, estimated that in 20 minutes the volunteer with the bankroll purchased or helped to purchase about 50 bonds.

The man identified himself by a card which read: "William Rosenburgh."

Head of U. S. Mission In Persia Continues

TEHERAN, Persia, July 7 (Reuter)—Dr. Arthur Milspaugh, head of the American Financial Mission which went to Persia to reorganize Persia's finances, has withdrawn his resignation handed in a week ago, it was disclosed July 6.

In his letter of resignation he alleged that the Persian Government had hampered the work of the mission by withholding assistance.

In a letter withdrawing his resignation Dr. Milspaugh asked the Prime Minister to persuade the Persian Parliament to allow the Mission to continue for a further four months, in which time its success could be proved.

This concession was granted.

Nazi War Prisoners 'Strike' Over Curfew

UTICA, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—The Army announced July 6 that a strike of 70 German war prisoners sheltered in former factory buildings had resulted in imposition of confinement up to 30 days with a bread and water diet for 14 days for the group. An Army spokesman said that grumbling began among the prisoners July 5 because they were not allowed to remain outside in a stockade until after dark.

The prisoners, brought to Utica July 1 to work in pea vineries at near-by Waterville, Deansboro, and Stacy Basin, demanded to remain outside until 10 p. m., when ordered in at 9:30 p. m., he added, and refused to board busses for the vineries.

German Army Staff Divided Over Strategy

Continued from Page 1

prestige of victories, but with defense of the German Fatherland.

He realized that the catastrophe on the Russian front had to be taken into consideration in his own plans. Marshal von Rundstedt, professional soldier of the old school, was nicknamed "Der General"—the only General who held full command before Hitler's accession to power. [He had a Corps command in 1932.]

There have been many tussles between Marshal von Rundstedt and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel—who is of an entirely different character of military and political outlook—over policy in France and especially concerning action against Allied invasion.

Marshal Rommel has for long been chafing because as Inspector General of the forces in West Europe, while he could advise and suggest policy, Marshal von Rundstedt as Commander in Chief had to approve, and only on Marshal von Rundstedt's authority could far-reaching changes occur.

Long-Standing Differences

Differences among generals have long existed. In West Europe were those of the old school like Marshal von Rundstedt, Johannes von Blaskowitz now commanding in South France, and until recently Gen. Friedrich Dollman, the Reich's leading artillery expert.

Recently Marshal von Rundstedt placed Gen. Friedrich Dollman, who commanded the Seventh Army which took Strassburg in 1941, in charge of the northern front [almost identical with Normandy].

As such he occupied a higher position than Marshal Rommel, but within a short period after his appointment General Dollman passed on, thus giving Marshal Rommel his chance again.

Marshal Günther von Kluge, who succeeds Marshal von Rundstedt, has been Commander in Chief on the central Russian front where the Germans have recently suffered serious reverses. He failed to take Moscow and was cited as a "war criminal" by the Russians for atrocities at Orel in 1942.

He rose through regular Army channels and attained his prominence in the Polish campaign which opened the war in 1939.

In the campaign in the west in 1940, he led the German Fourth Army through the French fortifications and played an important part in the thrust to the Channel which drove the British from the continent. For that he was elevated to the rank of Field Marshal General.

Kluge thinks along Rommel's lines—defense and counterattack.

Marshal von Kluge is hardly describable as a Nazi General, but rather as a General who will yield more easily to Hitler and the younger Nazi Generals than would Marshal von Rundstedt.

How Marshal von Kluge will co-operate with Marshal Rommel, with whom he has hitherto had little contact in commands, remains to be seen.

While differences in character, outlook, and training exist between the older and younger generals, it is probably more accurate to say that today the breach between them on ideological issues is less important from the Allied viewpoint than the question of whether to fight on or not, now that from a strategical viewpoint Germany has lost the war. In other words, the question is whether the struggle is for Nazi Germany or for future of Germany itself.

Among reports reaching here these days is one of a meeting between the von Rundstedt group of generals in Eastern France recently where basic questions of war and peace are understood to have been discussed.

It is interesting to analyze Germany's supply of Generals nowadays. Hitler's military forces at their strongest required over 600 Generals in commands.

Of these one-half had not achieved the rank of Major or had staff experience in World War I, or had not in the interval between the wars completed Military Academy training. Three hundred of these Generals either have been killed or been dismissed. Twenty-three of them, including General Dollman and Gen. Erwin Dietl, who held Army commands, have been killed in the past few weeks.

Question of Reserves

The problem of reserves and manpower is another of the most urgent matters and one which is increasing the bitterness between the various Commanders.

It is questionable whether one can talk of the existence of reserves in a strictly military sense because what the Germans now call reserves are largely boys from 12 to 14 years and men over 65.

The eastern front, it is generally agreed in Berlin, is in a most desperate situation, in fact it may be because of the impossibility of achieving much there that Marshal von Kluge has now come to West Europe.

Despite this fact and even when the Germans admit they are expecting another Russian offensive at any moment between Tarnopol and Jassy, still they are sending troops to France.

German soldiers also have been withdrawn from North Norway, but many of these in view of their three years there are said to have greatly deteriorated.

In the difficulties of the situation in Normandy and Italy there is a strong tussle going on for claims upon troops available for urgent situations.

Thus Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has been asking for troops to be transferred to Italy from General Blaskowitz's Command in South France, but the latter has refused to send any to Italy or transfer any of his armored divisions to Normandy.

Willkie Ready to Back G. O. P. If Dewey Meets Conditions

Continued from Page 1

pears to support and would be an invitation to the return of wholesale tariff log-rolling of the worst kind.

2. He looks upon the promise to unfreeze wages as dangerously inflationary, the suggestion that wartime controls can be removed as a peril to the war effort, and the proposition that immediately after the war both the national debt and Federal taxes can be reduced radically so impossible of fulfillment as to be a pathway to financial chaos.

3. As he stated the day it was adopted, Mr. Willkie appraises the foreign-policy plank as vague and evasive, a compromise catch-all designed to cajole the internationalists and please the isolationists. He counts the perpetual use of the word "sovereignty" by both the platform and Mr. Dewey as nothing short of a kind of fraternal password which assures fellow lodge-member-isolationists that all's well. He wants the platform to say "what it means and mean what it says" as did some other disappointed Republicans at Chicago, and to leave no doubt whatsoever with the American people and with the world where the Republican Party stands on how fully committed America will be to securing the peace.

"Weasel-Worded" Platform

4. He thinks the G. O. P. platform has weasel-worded its stand on racial, political, and economic equality. He holds that talk about a constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes is lip service and not the real thing, and he remarks on the strange absence of the word "federal" in the pledge to support antilynching legislation.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Willkie considers all these points reparable but only through decisive action and in decisive words from Governor Dewey.

Those who are fully acquainted with Mr. Willkie's present views also know that acts more than speeches by Mr. Dewey will influence his course the most. For example, a matter which concerns Mr. Willkie as much as any of the "wrong-headedness" of the platform is the Governor's deliberate inclusion in his top campaign cabinet of the man whom the party rejected as National Chairman 18 months ago because he stood for extreme isolationism and the extreme isolationist associations which the G. O. P. appeared to be trying to escape. That man was Werner Schroeder, National Committeeman from Illinois who holds office as a willing spokesman for the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Willkie does not expect Governor Dewey to go around making political enemies for the fun of it, but he does question whether the American people will be persuaded that a presidential nominee who embraces the most extreme isolationist symbol in his inner council can be trusted to carry out collaborationist foreign policies which these isolationists bitterly oppose.

Hopes for Clarification

He is, therefore, hopeful that Mr. Dewey's clarification of the platform and his own position will be definite and precise enough to persuade his present isolationist associates they no longer can count Mr. Dewey as "their man."

These, then, are the main conditions on which Mr. Dewey can expect the support of the Party's 1940 nominee—four central issues of policy which will have to be clarified and the Governor's disassociation from deals to satisfy the isolationists whose position he claims to reject.

It also is apparent that Mr. Willkie is not going to allow himself to be dragooned into support of the ticket and platform by threats of punishment for Party irregularity. As he views it, politics is more than an athletic match. To him, the questioon isn't whether he is a "good sport" or a "bad sport"; it is whether he can conscientiously put party unity ahead of deeply held convictions and ahead of a course of national and international action he considers vital to the welfare of the United States.

May "Take a Walk"

This is why Mr. Willkie is not rushing to back the Dewey-Bricker ticket. He is in no hurry to declare himself. He intends to wait and see—to wait to see whether Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bricker come reasonably close to meeting the conditions he feels essential to justify his support.

There are those who foresee that Mr. Willkie's support and his demonstrated influence with the independent voter could be decisive in the election this year, and certainly many Republican organization leaders are showing unusual anxiety to bring into line a man whom they profess to believe is a "has-been."

Few informed persons expect Mr. Willkie to support President Roosevelt. He has gone too far in his denunciation of the New Deal's mistakes and blind spots to do that. Rather, the choice is between supporting Mr. Dewey and "taking a walk"—and it would be probable that Mr. Willkie would do a good deal of talking while taking that walk. That is, he would expound the issues of the campaign to the country in a series of speeches without advising his followers how they should vote.

Bricker Maps Plans

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker said yesterday he would meet with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey at the Republican Presidential nominee's New York headquarters immediately upon his return from a week's vacation in Canada, which begins today.

Governor Bricker added that since receiving the Vice-Presidential nomination at the convention in Chicago he had been in telephone contact with Governor Dewey several times, but that he felt a personal conference was necessary to "discuss campaign plans in general."

Governor Bricker, his son Jack, and two close friends, Ralph Marburger and Dr. J. F. Bateman, will be guests of the Governor's campaign manager, John Galbreath, at the Galbreath lodge in Killarney, Ont.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Foundations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAL human experience seems to be made up largely of building processes—building health, homes, churches, character, careers, nations. And now humanity is faced with the immediate and inescapable task of building a stable world order.

In all building, of whatever nature, the first consideration, obviously, should be the foundation. But such is not always the procedure. It seems so important to get on with the superstructure, where the beauty of architecture, color, and line can be seen, that the strength and stability of the groundwork are sometimes neglected. The present-day world collapse, for example, is largely due to the fact that the foundations of some of our mental and moral structures have given way. They were laid in the unstable soil of materiality, and not in the bedrock of Spirit and Truth. The quicksands of deception and double-dealing and the hidden currents of selfishness have undermined them.

What can be done about it? From a purely human point of view the work of reconstruction and regeneration would seem to be an almost hopeless task. But there is another aspect of the situation that is more encouraging. The world's most constructive spiritual builder said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing;" and again, "But the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works" (John 14:10). This spiritual building program, which Christ Jesus inaugurated, or rather to which he gave fresh impetus, is still going forward with ever-increasing momentum. In his work he used and taught others to employ the one universal divine Mind, which constitutes and governs the universe. And as we come to understand how to utilize this infinite power of God, the task of human regeneration will not seem impossible, but will rather appear to be a foregone conclusion.

In 1866 Mary Baker Eddy discovered the scientific basis of Jesus' teaching in its original form, and upon this discovery founded Christian Science. This movement is distinguished by the fact that its teachings are based upon proof. That is to say, the goodness and power of God, infinite Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love, are made manifest in the healing of disease and other discordant conditions and relations. Particularly does this Science emphasize the necessity of laying the right foundation. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 201): "We cannot build safely on false foundations. Truth makes a new creature, in whom old things pass away and 'all things are become new.'"

The Bible is replete with instructions regarding foundation building. In Isaiah the writer represents God as saying: "Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation" (Isaiah 28:16). The nature of this foundation is described by Paul when he writes (I Corinthians 3:11), "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." In other words, the one basis upon which it is safe to build is the understanding of the fact that God is Spirit, that man and the universe are spiritual, not material, and that Spirit is the only real and enduring substance.

Of course, the mere recording and enunciation of great truths is of little value if they are not applied in daily living. That is why Christian Science makes such a strong appeal to the world today. Its foundation is the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, and its superstructure is the demonstration of this truth in daily living. Especially at the present time, when violent stresses and strains are appearing in all phases of human activity, is it necessary that foundations be unshakable.

When, for example, one seeks the healing of sickness, sorrow, loneliness, fear, doubt, or any other difficulty, he must first look to his foundations, his understanding of the spirituality of God and man. There may be the temptation to hurry on to the superstructure of his demonstration, perhaps prematurely, but if he is wise he will first make sure that there are no hidden, corrosive currents of doubt or indifference, no quicksands of unreliability in his foundational thinking. He must watch over, work over, and purge his basic concepts until they assume crystal clarity and purity, and the lightness, freedom, and joy of Spirit. Upon such a foundation he can confidently raise the lofty superstructure of spiritual demonstration. Then his work will progress with the calm consciousness of increasing spiritual power.

And when the nations gather to set up a stable world order, it must be realized that the lofty enunciation of pious platitudes, attempted appeasement of evil forces, evasion of justice, self-satisfied nationalism, and other self-centered tendencies do not constitute a foundation upon which to build a civilization; whereas, the spirit of Christ, with its tolerance, justice, and brotherhood, is a foundation which will stand in security throughout the ages.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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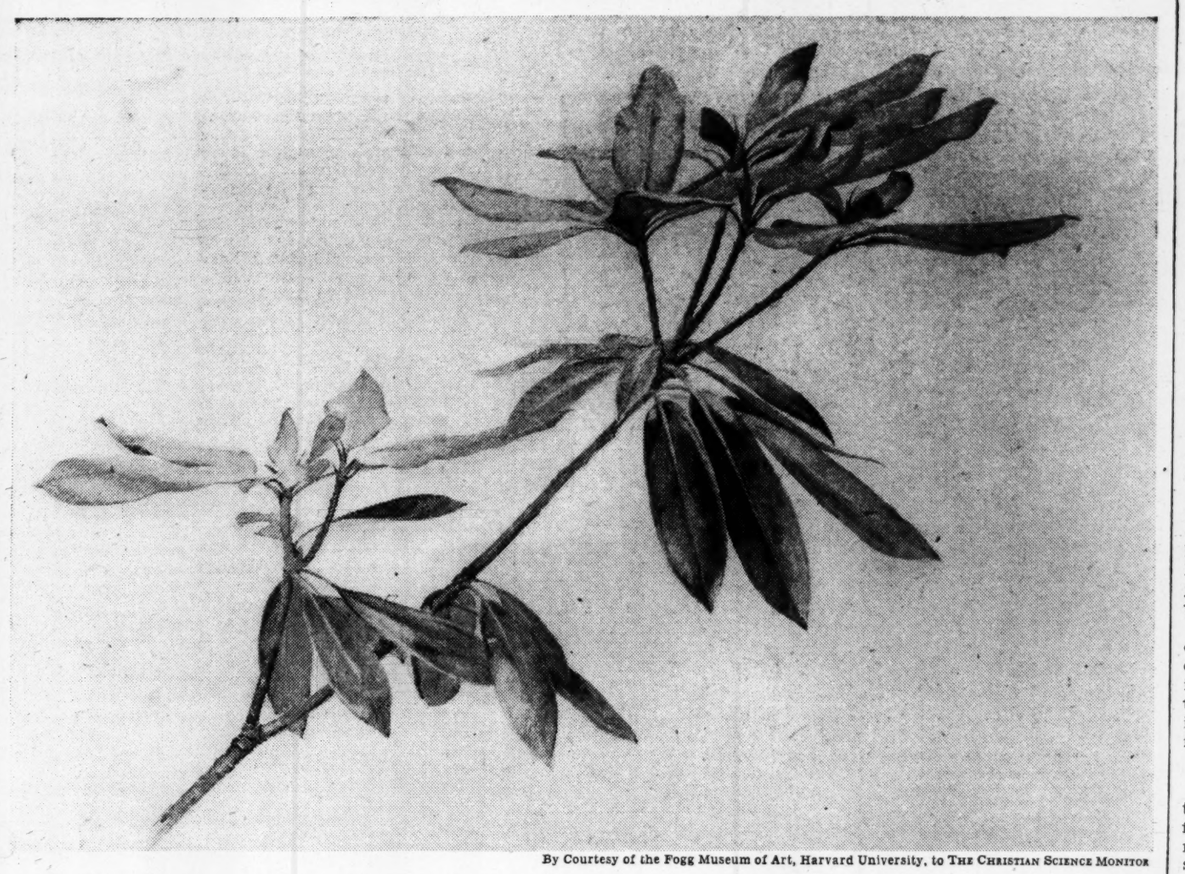
A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RHODODENDRON": *A Water Color by Charles Henry Moore*

CHARLES HENRY MOORE was an American artist, born in New York. Both a painter and an etcher, he showed particular interest in landscape.

This branch of rhododendron reveals his painstaking brushwork, in which he portrayed the flowering branch with the delicacy and sensitiveness of an Asiatic artist. While the trend among flower-painters of the younger generation is toward a freer and more open representation, the charm and praiseworthy qualifications of an artist of Charles Moore's type are not to be ignored.

Aubade

Watching the dawn arrive,
As virginal as a flower,
The heart can still contrive,
For space of half an hour,
An innocent delight,
At one with what is found
In every common sight,
In every common sound—
This hour as well might be
The first immaculate word
For dawn-enchanted tree,
For dawn-enraptured bird.

DAVID MORTON

In July at Kew

FROM THE oval-shaped flower-bed there rose perhaps a hundred stalks spreading into heart-shaped or tongue-shaped leaves half-way up and unfurling at the tip red or blue or yellow petals marked with spots of colour raised upon the surface; and from the red, blue or yellow gloom of the throat emerged a straight bar, rough with gold dust and slightly clubbed at the end. The petals were voluminous enough to be stirred by the summer breeze, and when they moved, the red, blue and yellow lights passed one over the other, staining an inch of the brown earth beneath with a spot of the most intricate colour. The light fell either upon the smooth, grey back of a pebble, or the shell of a snail with its brown, circular veins, or falling into a raindrop, it expanded with such intensity of red, blue and yellow the thin walls of water that one expected them to burst and disappear. Instead, the drop was left in a second silver grey once more, and the light now settled upon the flesh of a leaf, revealing the branching thread of fibre beneath the surface, and again it moved on and spread its illumination in the vast green spaces beneath the dome of the heart-shaped and tongue-shaped leaves. Then the breeze stirred rather more briskly overhead and the colour was flashed into the air above, into the eyes of the men and women who walk in Kew Gardens in July.—From "A Haunted House and Other Stories," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Listen to That Bird!

FIRST LIGHT TOUCHES the window-shades. I stir, pull the covers high and stretch down lazily toward the foot of the bed. Midsummer dawn comes early in the North Woods and night seems only a third as long as the clock says. There is a sleepy peep from the nearest tree; I turn and uncover one ear.

What bird is that? The dreamy mind stirs into reluctant recognition. A robin, of course. He and I are akin—he wakes first of all the birds, and I am the first of sleeping humankind.

It is fun to go on a dawn bird-hunt while resting cozily in bed. As a musician, hearing a Wagner opera, discerns two dramas—the one timed by the entrance of actors on the stage, the other set forth in the music itself—so the drama of the morning can be reconstructed by the music of the dawn.

Robin leads the chorus, unless there is a whip-poor-will in the vicinity. But that raucous fellow is an alarm clock set too soon. He is out, dashing among the tree nests, an hour or more before first light; a practical joker, rousing his neighbors in the midst of their sleep.

After the robin's drowsy two-note yawn, other birds chime in. The second, about our cabin, is the white-eyed vireo, with its lilting, "Sweet—sweet Mary"; then the catbird tries a note or two; the wren trills a laughing song to prove he is wide awake, and the first concert of the day is in full swing.

There are definite times for bird song, and the songs differ at each time of the day. Noon finds them too busy to do more than the minimum of devoirs under the meridian sun. At twilight or in the rain, their tones soften and mellow with the fading day.

Each bird has his individual variation of the song of his species. Baltimore orioles and white-throated song-sparrows show the greatest individual differences, as far as my experience goes. Once in two or three summers, there will be a catbird with more of melody and less of "miaow" than the others living near. I have sometimes thought that birds go through a period of voice-changing; young birds do not have songs as clear, as long or as varied as they will when older. They practice their music lessons, too, and are taught by their elders.

Some bird songs are pitched extremely high—at the limit of the range of the piano and above; some are lower, at about the level of the highest tones of a lyric soprano, and others lie between these two extremes. The pitch has much to do with the quality of the song. Several species will share the same range; the trick, in recognizing which bird is singing, is to remember the number of tones in a song and whether the song falls or rises at the end. Two much alike are robin and rose-breasted grosbeak.

Other songsters who have approximately the same range are the wren, goldfinch, and yellow warbler. I distinguish their songs in the following way: all appear to trill (actually a tremolo on two tones about a fifth apart), but the wren precedes his trill with a musical turn, while the goldfinch ends his song in that manner. The goldfinch song is finished on a downward tone, and the yellow warbler on an up-tone. The wren, as everyone knows, sounds like a laughing child, while Mathews speaks truly of "the cut-glass tinkle" of the goldfinch. This one quality will enable you to distinguish his song from all others.

The veery at dusk reminds one of a small boy, walking home alone in the dark and whistling through his teeth to give himself courage. The "lazy wood peewee" is a ventriloquist; no matter how close he is, he always seems to be on the other side of the wood.

As for F. Schuyler Mathews' opinion of the robin—each bird has one song and one or more calls which he uses for conversational purposes. These calls vary from the disgusted sounding "Pugh!" of the veery to the gossiping chatter of a flock of goldfinches. A lone oriole in an apple-tree hops from flower to flower, seeming to take an appreciative sniff at each; then he gives a long low whistle, for all the world like a young soldier when a pretty girl passes by. But the robin has two or three songs, and many calls. There is his, "Peter, Peter!" when the dusk comes down; to hear him warn the other birds of danger, you would vow he was screaming, "Cat! Cat!" And once, when a baby catbird, caught out in the rain, seemed to be crying, "Ma!" in all shades of feeling from sudden awareness of being forsaken, through despair and then panic, a robin near by, apparently tired of the fuss, rapped out one command that sounded like, "Shut up!" The little catbird understood; he gave no single peep after that.

When next you are waked by the dawn's too-early light, stretch lazily in your comfortable bed, listen to the songs coming through your darkened window and imagine the scene in the trees outside. There they come, climbing out of their warm nests, stirring on the twigs of the trees, stretching a wing and preening their feathers as you, later, will settle your tie into place. Robins, grosbeaks, wrens, finches, catbirds and vireos—fill in the birds and the colors of your own locality—close your eyes tighter, and smile. No one can go birding in greater comfort!

LAURA HELEN COUPLAND

A Leaning Fruit Tree Against a Mill

IT WENT BACK to the days of early childhood, this magic surrounding water mills and millers. It ran through familiar nursery rhymes and brought a gasp of wonder to the city-bred child as she heard for the first time, in an English village, the growl of the wooden wheel. "There was a jolly miller and he lived by himself . . ."

In front of the mill stood a great red wagon, and down from the pulley at the top, just under the peak of the hipped roof, down came bulging sacks of flour. And the sacks were piled into the waiting wagon, and over everything—wagon and horses and men—lay a film of white. He was there, her miller. He leaned across the opened half-door, and flour greyed the shaggy hair of his eyebrows and lay thick in the deep wrinkles of his face.

"Come here." But Grandmother's voice was so far away that it seemed less loud than the hum of bees in the blossoming pear tree.

It was the darkness that beckoned to the child, the darkness inside the mill itself. She would slip in there, in at the opening of the lower part of the door, when the miller was turning the other way. . . .

The whole place shook and trembled. She crept among the shadowed sacks, beneath vibrating beltings and aged beams, and the great building trembled and quivered. She listened, shaking in rhythm with the mill. . . . She ran towards the light of the broken window panes, where the sun slanted through the flour-filmed air. The sun turned everything in its path to a deep, muted gold. It lighted upon the grain in the opened sacks. The child filled her hands with the golden grain, and it splattered upon the floor of the mill with a noise like a hail storm. . . .

But it is about America that I am supposed to be writing, and all these mills of my early life were in England, scattered over the countryside among the purple fritillary fields of Berkshire or in the bleakness of Hardy's Wessex. Here in America, I told myself, over here in this new country you will miss your water mills. . . .

Transplanted to America, I sought barns and harvests, that I might with more ease put roots down. It was in seeking these that I found water mills.

The first one was in the mountains of North Carolina. I remember the evening in September that I discovered it, a golden evening with the countryside misty in asters. The mill was so incorporated into the rocks on the side of a hill, beneath the main road, that I did not see it as I passed. It was the stumbling, growling sound of the turning of the wheel that made me stop and search. . . .

And now, as I freed myself from the tangle of undergrowth, I saw the wheel. Green slime and lichen covered it in patches and caught the sunlight that sparkled on the dripping water. The wheel turned with a rumble and then stopped, and as it stopped the sparkling water tumbled over the sluices, high up against the roof. Again the wheel turned, and as it crept into the shadow below it was hidden beneath a blaze of sunlit goldenrod.

A pear tree with two great trunks burst its way through the roof of the mill. Or was the mill built around the tree? But no, the pear was not of that age. The mill was so primitive that I felt no surprise at the way the tree and roof merged: wood of tree and wood of shingle roof, it was right that they should be barely distinguishable, one from the other. Suddenly, looking at it, I saw the blossoming pear tree against the water mill of my earliest childhood, and I felt at home. So, always, it seemed, should there be a leaning fruit tree against a mill.—From "Southern Harvest," by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Golden Pathway

This is the wide, returning path of summer.
The noons drowse in the sun; and shadows creep
Their slow, diagonal way beneath the hickories
To tell the lengthened hours; and panting sheep
Reach for the down-slope breeze; and cattle linger,
Blue to their knees in sky-stained pasture streams.
And every rod of all the honest acres
Fruits in a timeless ripening of dreams;
Swells in a great up-gathering of song,
To wake a star and turn a year along.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

Grundvolde

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DEN NORMALE menneskelige Erfaring synes for en stor Del at bestaa af at bygge et eller andet—af at bygge Helbred, Hjem, Kirker, Karakter, Karriere og Nationer. Og nu staar Menneskeheden overfor det umiddelbare og uundgaaelige Hverv at bygge en fast og varig Verdensorden.

Det er indlysende, at det første, der bør tages i Betragtning i alt Byggeri, af en hvilken som helst Slags, er Grundvolden. Men dette er ikke altid den Fremgangsmaade, der bruges. Det synes at være saa magtpaaliggende at komme i Gang med Overbygningen, hvor Arkitekturens Skønhed, Farve og Linie kan ses, at Grundmurens Styrke og Stabilitet til Tider bliver forsømt. Det nuværende Verdenssammenbrud for Eksempel skyldes for en stor Del den Kendsgerning, at Grundvoldene af nogle af vore mentale og moralske Bygninger er styrtet sammen. De var bygget paa Legemlighedens usikre Grund og ikke paa Aandens og Sandhedens Klippe. Bedragets og Falskhedens Kviksand og Selviskhedens skjulte Strømme har undermineret dem.

Hvad kan der gøres for at rette det? Set fra et rent menneskeligt Synspunkt synes Genopbyggelses- og Genfødelsesarbejdet næsten at være et haabløst Foretagende. Men der er en anden Side af Situationen, som er mere opmuntrende. Verdens mest konstruktive aandelige Bygmester sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 5:30): "Jeg kan slet intet gøre af mig selv," og ligeledes: "men Faderen, som bliver i mig, han gør sine Gerninger" (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:10). Dette aandelige Byggeprogram, som Kristus Jesus indførte, eller rettere hvortil han gav ny Bevægelseskraft, gaar stadig fremad med stedse-tiltagende Fart. I sin Gerning anvendte han og lærte andre at anvende det ene og eneste altomfattende guddommelige Sind, som danner og styrer Universet. Og efter som vi begynder at forstaa, hvorledes vi kan benytte denne uendelige Magt fra Gud, vil det menneskelige Genfødelsesarbejde ikke synes at være umuligt, men vil snarere vise sig at være en Sag, om hvis Udfald der ikke er nogen Tvivl.

I 1866 opdagede Mary Baker Eddy den videnskabelige Basis for Jesu Lære i dens oprindelige Form, og paa denne Opdagelse grundlagde hun Kristen Videnskab. Denne Bevægelse er kendelig derved, at dens Lære er baseret paa Beviser. Det vil sige, at Guds, det uendelige Livs, den uendelige Aands, Sandheds og Kærligheds Godhed og Magt bliver manifesteret i Helbredelsen af Sygdom og andre disharmoniske Tilstande og Forhold. Denne Videnskab fremhæver særlig Nødvendigheden af at lægge den rigtige Grundvold. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 201): "Vi kan ikke bygge sikkert paa falske Grundvolde. Sandheden skaber en ny Skabning, i hvem det gamle er forbigangent og alt 'er blevet nyt'."

Bibelen er fuld af Anvisninger angaaende Grundvoldsbygning. I Esajas fremstiller Forfatteren Gud som den, der siger: "Se, jeg lægger til Grundvold i Zion en Sten, en prøvet Sten, en kostelig Hjørnesten, fast grundlagt" (Esajas 28:16). Denne Grundvolds Beskaffenhed bliver beskrevet af Paulus, naar han skriver (Paulus's første Brev til Korinthierne 3:11): "Thi anden Grundvold kan ingen lægge end den, som er lagt, hvilken er Jesus Kristus." Med andre Ord, den eneste Basis, hvorpaa man sikkert kan bygge, er Forstaaelsen af den Kendsgerning, at Gud er Aand, at Mennesket og Universet er aandelige og ikke materielle, og at Aand er den eneste virkelige og varige Substans.

Blot og bar Nedskrivning og Udsigelse af store Sandheder er naturligvis kun af ringe Værdi, dersom de ikke bliver anvendt i det daglige Liv. Derfor er det, at Kristen Videnskab appellerer saa stærkt til Verden i Dag. Dens Grundvold er det Sind, som var i Kristus Jesus, og dens Overbygning er Demonstrationen af denne Sandhed i det daglige Liv. Især paa det nuværende Tidspunkt, hvor voldsom Spænding og Anspændelse gør sig gældende i alle Faser af den menneskelige Aktivitet, er det nødvendigt, at Grundvoldene ikke kan rokkes.

Naar man for Eksempel søger Helbredelse for Sygdom, Sorg, Ensomhed, Frygt, Tvivl eller en hvilken som helst anden Vanskelighed, maa man først undersøge sine Grundvolde, sin Forstaaelse af Guds og Menneskets Aandelighed. Man kan blive fristet til at jage paa for at komme i Gang med Overbygningen af ens Demonstration, og det maaske før Tiden, men hvis man er klog, vil man først sørge for, at der ikke er nogen skjulte underminerende Strømme af Tvivl eller Ligegyldighed og ingen Kviksand af Upaalidelighed i ens fundamentale Tænkning. Man maa vaage over, bearbejde og rense sin grundlæggende Opfattelse, indtil den antager krystalklar Klarhed og Renhed og Aandens Lethed, Frihed og Glæde. Paa en saadan Grundvold kan man tillidsfuldt rejse den aandelige Demonstrations høje Overbygning. Da vil ens Arbejde gaa fremad med den rolige Bevidsthed om tiltagende aandelig Magt.

Og naar Nationerne samles for at grundlægge en varig Verdensorden, maa det forstaas, at højtravende Udtalelser af fromme Flovheder, Forsøg paa at berolige onde Magter, Omgaaelse af Retfærdighed, selvtilfreds Nationalisme og andre egoistiske Tilbøjeligheder ikke udgør en Grundvold, hvorpaa der kan bygges en Civilisation; hvorimod Kristi Aand med sin Taalsomhed, Retfærdighed og sit Broderskab er en Grundvold, som vil bestaa i Sikkerhed gennem Tidsaldrene.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Oriole at Sunset

Unless you knew him at another time,
You'd swear he took his colors from the west,
The bronze-red sunset tipping the clouds with fire,
There on the June-green leaves of the ash-leaf maple,
When, with a cry, he throws one red-gold note
Back at the smouldering sun and joins the twilight.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944

Americans Push On to Wipe Out Japanese Pinned on Tip of Saipan

U. S. Asks Japan to Free Wounded War Prisoners

Discussions seeking return of ill as well as wounded prisoners conducted through Swiss Government thus far have been bare of results—Exchange of Japanese held in America is not mentioned.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — Repatriation of ill and wounded Americans held prisoners of war by Japan is under discussion with Tokyo, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, disclosed today. The discussions—without result as yet—are being conducted through the Swiss Government.

Japan has refused thus far to repatriate military prisoners or any of the nonmilitary construction workers captured on Guam and Wake, said Senator Thomas, Chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee.

Quoting a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Senator Thomas told a reporter 19,919 American prisoners of war were held by Japan on May 25 and on May 23 there were 5,543 civilians held by the Tokyo Government according to reports from representatives of the Swiss Government and the International Red Cross.

Military intelligence, Secretary Hull said, reports only 17,175 war prisoners held by Japan, but that figure takes into account unofficially reported fatalities in the Philippines. The Provost Marshal General, he added, advised that approximately 7,000 civilian internees have been reported.

Secretary Hull's letter spoke only of returning home Americans held by Japan; the question of an exchange (the United States holds comparatively few Japanese prisoners of war) was not treated in it.

Some progress has been made in furnishing food, medical supplies and clothing for the imprisoned Americans, Senator Thomas said. About 5,000 tons of supplies have been sent in the exchange ships and information has been received that it was properly delivered.

The Japanese, he said, offered to send a ship at regular intervals to Vladivostok, Russia, for additional supplies but the Russians balked at allowing the Japanese to enter that port and suggested two others. Japan has the alternate proposal under consideration.

Shipment of mail for prisoners of war from the United States by air to Teheran and thence to Japan by a surface route across the Soviet Republic has started, Senator Thomas said. Japan has indicated willingness to forward home-bound prisoner mail by that route but none has been received yet he added.

Southern Mineral Hunt Covers Shale and Phosphate Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Extensive search is being made by the United States Geological Survey for rare minerals thought to be lodged within large black shale and phosphate deposits in Middle Tennessee.

Such important minerals are being sought as uranium, thorium, and actinium, members of the Federal field party state. In addition to these it is thought that the Middle Tennessee deposits contain quantities of berylium, cobalt, nickel, moyldenum, and tin.

Representatives of the United States Geological Survey entered the town of Centerville, seat of Hickman County, some several weeks ago and started their research. Practically unnoticed by natives they drove about the countryside picking up samples of black shale and phosphate rocks. Taking these to their offices, located up over the Centerville post office, they began their initial investigations.

Members of the party say that they expect to cover practically all of Hickman County and parts of several adjoining counties.

The survey has been instituted as a part of the Federal Government's nation-wide search for additional mineral deposits. This has been done as one means of trying to establish new sources of supplies to replace losses from foreign fields resulting from the war.

Heading the Middle Tennessee field party is A. L. Slaughter. Before becoming connected with the United States Geological Survey Mr. Slaughter was associated with the Home State Mining Company of Lead, S. D., regarded as one of the nation's largest gold-mining companies. He also participated in extensive mineral surveys in Idaho and Wyoming in 1942 and 1943.

Akron School Officials Publish Booklet for Returning G. I. Joe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron public school directors have put a large chunk of their postwar thinking into black and white recently—and hope that out-of-school youth and returning servicemen will see their little booklet recently published.

It is a paper-bound mimeographed book entitled, "Education at Your Service." In it, the school administration describes all available educational opportunities here for young people who have quit school to take war jobs and who will want to go back to their studies. They also describe these facilities for returned servicemen who donned uniforms before completing high school.

Copies of the booklet have been distributed in all factories and to a large number of Akron military organizations to be made accessible to young people who are interested.

Separate classes are to be organized for returned servicemen, Superintendent of Schools Otis C. Hatton has announced. "They will be more mature than other students either from the length of time they have been out of school or due to their war experiences and they will want to be in classes of their own," he said.

The booklet lists both general and vocational courses. It notes basic trades and lists the types of jobs to which the specific training leads.

"Students who left high school before graduation and who have taken special training in any branch of the armed services should ask the high school principal to evaluate such training in terms of high school credits," Mr. Hatton said. "Several units earned that way may be applied against graduation."

Mr. Hatton says he will utilize special tests being prepared by the Armed Forces Institute to measure other educational experiences in terms of high school or college credits and information concerning the tests is now available at the high schools here.

Tulelake Guard Acquitted By General Court-Martial

TULELAKE, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Private Bernard Coe, Army guard who shot and fatally wounded Shiochi James Okmoto, Japanese-American at the segregation center here last May 24, has been found innocent of manslaughter by a general court-martial.

Five colonels, one lieutenant colonel and two captains deliberated an hour last night before returning the verdict.

Senate Group Urged to Act In Mail Quiz

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—William Lavarre, former chief of the American republics division of the Commerce Department, suggested yesterday that a Senate Post-office subcommittee investigating censorship leaks question six officials he said carried excerpts from confidential mail around in their pockets.

Mr. Lavarre reiterated previous assertions that American business firms are being hampered in foreign trade because, he said; the United States Government furnishes Great Britain with full copies of mail intercepted by the Office of Censorship while receiving in return only vague digests from British-censored mail.

He testified that one American firm—he did not state its name—sold industrial leather belting for 40 years to India until its trade correspondence was intercepted by the Office of Censorship and made available to the British in 1943.

After this, he said, agents of British firms called on the manufacturer to discuss Indian markets and later, the firm's licenses to trade with India were canceled by both the British and the Foreign Economic Administration. He said the business formerly amounted to $370,000 a year.

"If it is all a part of an agreement with the British," he declared, "Congress has not had a part in that agreement. Personally, I think there has been some agreement." The committee became interested after quotations from letters written by Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut industrialist, to a German count in South America turned up in a syndicated newspaper column and were inserted in the Congressional Record by Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington.

Nazis Strengthen Defenses For Allied Attack in Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—It appears that the Nazis are expecting the next Allied military move to be directed against occupied Belgium.

Not only are the Germans hurriedly strengthening the Belgian part of the Atlantic Wall, importing new slave labor even from the East, but they are tightening their terror rule on the Belgian populace in order to prevent any hostile actions in case of Allied landings on the Belgian coast.

A report issued by the Belgian Government in exile in London indicates that "Allied successes in Normandy have led to a new wave of executions in Belgium.

"Between June 10 and 20 the Germans shot 27 Belgian patriots, 21 of whom were accused of sabotage. German newspapers and radio stations in Belgium hourly warn the Belgian population that ruthless measures will be taken against anybody trying to hinder German troop movements. Railway men's families are threatened particularly with reprisals."

Nazis Watch for Uprising

It is likely that a recent change in the command of the Belgian Quisling "Wallonia SS Brigade" is due to German fears of a Belgian uprising, occurring simultaneously with an Allied invasion.

A Belgian National Socialist officer, General Chardrome, has been put in command of this unit which will probably be used against their own countrymen.

General Chardrome is a former Belgian officer who turned Nazi after the defeat and whom the Nazis expect to use the most ruthless methods against the Belgian patriots.

Some observers believe that this move means that the Walloon fascist leader Léon Degrelle has been definitely shelved.

It is known that the German Army is entirely opposed to the use of Mr. Degrelle as an active commander. The German generals consider Mr. Degrelle as a "playboy" and as incompetent for serious duties.

The deportation of King Leopold III to Germany is merely one of Hitler's spectacular pre-invasion measures. It is now reported that the royal children did not accompany their father and that they are held separately as hostages for the good behavior of the King.

Other political personalities in Belgium have also been arrested and have been sent to Germany. One of Belgium's political prewar leaders, the former Belgian Prime Minister Paul E. Janson, who had been deported already in 1943, has passed on in Germany where he lived as a prisoner.

Terror Measures Fail

However, the recent terror measures of the Nazis have so far failed to frighten the Belgian people into submission. Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot, head of the Belgian government in exile, has pointed out that "since the Allies landed on the Continent, the Belgian resistance forces have entered upon a period of intense activities."

More impressive even than the increased numbers of acts of sabotage perpetrated by the Belgian "underground" in recent weeks, is the co-operation between the French and the Belgian "Resistance" who both carry out orders of the Allied High Command.

During the critical days of Allied landings on the Normandy beachhead, acts of sabotage against railways, canals and other communication lines succeeded in paralyzing almost all German traffic between France and Belgium.

As the Allies recognize the Belgian government in exile as the legal government of the country, collaboration between the Allied military and the Belgian civil administration will present no major difficulties.

Official Coast Guard Photo; Associated Press from United States Marine Corps; Wide World from United States Navy

Americans in Action at Saipan

Top: This is the disconcerting sight which met the eyes of Japanese defenders of Saipan when they looked seaward on that D-Day morning three weeks ago. As far as the eye can see are American ships and landing craft of many types, each loaded with troops—and moving shoreward. This remarkable picture was made by a Coast Guard combat photographer from a Coast Guard-manned landing boat. Center: Hand grenade thrown by Marine at left flies through the air toward a Japanese position, while Marine at center has pulled the pin from another grenade, already smoking as he draws back to throw it. Bottom: Anticipating a busy day during the attack on Saipan this crewman on a United States Navy aircraft carrier stocks up with a pile of sandwiches.

U. S. Sued for Claims of $750,000 Arising From Guns It Sold as Scrap

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The Government is being sued for claims totaling $750,000 arising from a pile of scrap machine guns and other munitions which it once sold for $1,500, the State Departmtnt said July 6.

The State Department reported in an article in its official "Bulletin" that the trouble started with approximately 3,000 machine guns sold to a junk dealer about 10 years ago for $1,500. When the Chaco war broke out [in South America] several individuals started buying the guns from the dealer at $50 apiece, reconditioning them and selling them at prices ranging up to $900.

The Government, the State Department said, became alarmed at the ill will being earned by guns that failed to work properly, and finally set out to buy up all scrap munitions.

In most instances the owners refused to sell and the Government's wartime requisitioning powers were used.

All together the Government picked up 3,000 machine guns, 13,000 extra barrels, 1,000 obsolete aerial bombs, 3,000 old hand grenades and a supply of spare parts. All these items were then melted down.

"Nothing remains today," the State Department concluded, "except claims amounting to nearly three quarters of a million dollars which have been filed against the Government for the guns which 10 years before had netted $1,500 when they were sold as scrap."

Economic Future Of Europe Linked With Free People

BARCELONA, Spain, July 7 (Reuter) — Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, said here yesterday it is impossible to deal with the future economic problems of Europe independently of the great principles, particularly the principles of individual liberty that are the foundations of European civilization.

No country in Europe can remain isolated from the rest, he said, adding that the best approach to the economic restoration for Europe is along the road of practical co-operation for specific objectives and servi—

Safety Path Is Held Open For Civilians

By Rembert James

Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined Allied Press

ABOARD JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF SAIPAN, July 7 (AP) via Navy Radio—American military forces today opened a pathway to save 10,000 to 15,000 Japanese civilians still hiding out on Saipan, while United States troops moved ahead to deliver a final blow to the shattered Japanese garrison.

By declaration of American commanders, a single highway was designated as the road to surrender for civilians, almost 7,000 of whom already have been interned.

The rest, including Saipan businessmen, insular government officials, and white-collar workers with their families, have been huddled in hiding places in the hills and canebreaks of Northern Saipan.

By word of mouth, and by pamphlets dropped from planes and shot from mortars, the Americans offered water and food and complete safety to those who would accept the offer.

Troops Push On

Meantime, Marines and Army forces pushed in to destroy the remnants of defending forces under circumstances in which no one could doubt that the end of military operations was in sight.

The Japanese were penned into a space at the northern tip of the island roughly two miles in each direction except for a slim area from Marpi Point on the north down the western coast toward Tanapag Harbor.

The Japanese already had lost everything of value on Saipan except Marpi Point airfield, where most of their troops apparently have chosen to fight to the end at the base of a sheer cliff 600 feet high.

They still held a pocket on the west coast, but were under heavy attack by Army troops. Marines pushed northward in another sector.

The Americans held probably nine tenths of the island including important Iseley (formerly Aslito) airfield, Garapan, Tanapag, and the commanding peak on the island, Mt. Tapotchau.

Complete Control

With artillery and airplanes and command of the heights, the Americans could turn destruction on any point in the pinioned enemy's lines.

Underscoring the enemy's helplessness were activities of the Fleet now controlling the high seas hundreds of miles in every direction from the Marianas. A fast carrier task force proved that again this week when it attacked the enemy in the Bonin Islands, 600 nautical miles northward, smashing installations on Chichi Jima and sinking or damaging a number of enemy ships.

There was fight left in the enemy garrison but signs of desperation were apparent everywhere—in their inability to maneuver, in obvious lack of reserves, in seemingly poor communications between the Japanese units.

Last night and the night before there was an extraordinary air of activity by the enemy with low-flying planes zooming over the battered Japanese airports on Tinian—still in Japanese hands and at Marpi Point. There was the possibility the planes were to land. At least six Japanese planes were destroyed by American forces on the two nights.

Guns Resume Fire

In another surprising development, the long-silent Japanese aritllery on Northern Tinian suddenly opened up last night and fired across the 25-mile strait onto American-held Southern Saipan. American batteries replied and quickly silenced the Japanese.

For most of Saipan the battle was over. For thousands of troops in the southern and central part of the island, fighting was a mere mutter at the northern tip of the island.

Children Leave London In Escape From Bombs

Safer areas chosen in voluntary evacuation of children and their teachers—Special trains filled from mainline stations—Pupils are picked up by school busses and sent on their way.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—More than 12,000 school children from areas badly hit by German robot bombs have left London for safer areas in the Midlands, Northwest England, and North Wales.

The evacuation is voluntary, but special trains filled with children and their teachers puff out of mainline stations here one after another. Some of these children are seasoned, traveled veterans.

Anthony, aged 10, to whom I talked this morning as he hung out of a train window, had been evacuated to Cornwall in 1939 and to North Wales in 1940. He is now going to Northampton. He has slept in an air-raid shelter in a garden for more than three weeks. He clutched the hand of a younger brother, Robert, aged 6.

"Mother can't come to us unless she has somewhere to live," Anthony told me. "So the first thing we will do is to find her a little house so she can bring our small sister, Winnie." "Yes, she's only 3 so she couldn't come," Robert pipes in.

Sing Popular Songs

The organizers as well as the children are experienced in methods of evacuation. Most of the children being sent away are between 5 and 14.

They are picked up by bus at schools early in the morning. They pass through London streets waving to passersby and singing popular songs. At railway stations they stop. They file onto the trains in orderly fashion.

Some of their teachers travel with them, but very few parents are on the platform to see them off. They leave it to the organizers from the London County Council. Milk cans and huge vacuum food containers are loaded into guards vans to supply hot lunch for children on the journey.

Teachers who are traveling with the children were pleased that the children were going.

Boys Expect Farm Work

"Even if the children have lessons only in the morning," one of the teachers said, "it will be better than trying to teach in air-raid shelters."

Most of the children were feeling as though they were going on a holiday. The older boys were especially pleased because they had been told they were to work on farms part of the time. None of them knew where they were going to live.

"We might be living in a cottage or a mansion," 12-year-old Betty said.

Other platforms of railways stations were crowded with mothers with younger children whom they were taking away to friends in safer areas.

Meanwhile, as thousands of British children leave their homes hundreds of refugees from Gibraltar are preparing to return home as soon as shipping space is available. They have left London and are housed in hostels awaiting embarkation.

Nazi Exaggeration on Robots Swings War Views of Neutrals

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—Reports coming in here today from all over Europe show that Prime Minister Churchill's factual story of the effects of flying bombs has severely punctured Nazi propaganda which sought to make the robots into a weapon which would save Germany from defeat.

European neutrals have been sitting rather more firmly on the fence in recent months than seemed justified by the military situation. Hitler had been playing on them hard with secret-weapon prophecies.

Quisling nations like Hungary had been cudgeled into new efforts to keep on fighting Germany's losing battle by promises of transformation that German revenge weapons would bring in the war situation.

Heavy Exaggeration Seen

British secrecy, combined with German propaganda, fostered the general impression of the great destructiveness of Germany's revenge weapon No. 1.

Today, according to reports from Spain, Switzerland, and Sweden, Mr. Churchill's figures of the number of robots launched and the extent of the casualties has put the situation in a more accurate perspective. The Germans will have to find a new line of propaganda.

Swiss people had been led to believe the Germans were launching bombs against London at the rate of one every two minutes. Mr. Churchill's figures show this as an exaggeration of five times—the actual average rate being one every 10 minutes day and night for three weeks.

First Round to British

London feels after the Churchill speech that it has at least won the first round against German propaganda.

British authorities are certainly not underrating either the effect of V-1 (as the Germans call the robot) or the potentialities of further weapons.

Swiss reports today suggest some growing criticism inside Germany against the use of reprisal weapons. The Germans, it is said, fear British counterreprisals and "less generous" peace terms.

A Swedish correspondent in London reported home to Sweden last night that "the air bombing war is molding the final attitude of British people to the whole problem of world peace."

Bitter Feeling Aroused

Last night I toured some of the big London shelters following Mr. Churchill's speech. I have never experienced a feeling so bitter against the Germans. A veteran of earlier blitzes was pathetically indignant because robots make his knees knock together, whereas he stood up to all old bombings.

Everywhere in London the strongest feelings are roused by the nature of the new weapon, notably its inaccuracy and indiscriminate way in killing and maiming women and children in an extensive area of Greater London.

We are still not allowed to report precisely what objectives are being hit. But there is clear and absolutely undeniable evidence for anyone who chooses to look around that only a minute fraction of bonds are hitting anything approaching military targets.

This doesn't rule out the possibility of future increase of accuracy in flying bombs.

Control Difficult

But an expert has just assured me that gyroscopic control over a 100-mile range in unknown wind and weather conditions makes it impossible to pin-point a target with the existing form of German robots.

He admitted it was a different matter with a control plane flying up above.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the German Radio said yesterday that Americans are using winged bombs or small gliders in raids on Germany.

German propaganda seems true to form in declaring that the Americans are using a "terror weapon" while it claims the "German V-1 is totally different, having range regulators guaranteeing accuracy—though as with every mechanical weapon the V-1 occasionally deviates from its target."

Time Out for Laughter

Meanwhile, London can still laugh as it carries on under flying bombs. Londoners queuing for a bus heard a robot buzzing up overhead. As a team they crouched as close as they could to the ground.

But just then out of the corner of their eyes they saw their bus coming along too. You have to halt busses with a hand-up signal in London these days.

Undeterred, these crouching humps of humanity by the roadside stretched up their arms as best they could considering their awkward postures.

The bus driver almost forgot the robot bomb in his laughter at the grotesque ballet-like masque on the sidewalk

"That's the sort of story which helps Londoners laugh at themselves when they get too tense and grim.

Workers Rush Order For Men at the Front

DETROIT, July 7 (AP) — Employees of the International Detrola Corporation who turned out five days of production in one to meet emergency order from a specific front received congratulations July 3 from Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer for the Army.

The emergency call came on the morning of June 27. Plant officials went into a huddle with leaders of Local 936, United Electrical, Radio and Machinery Workers of America, C. I. O., and General Manager Fleming Johnson emerged with the answer, "We'll deliver them somehow."

Airplane transportation was called upon to bring in the parts and all through the day and evening — in temperatures whose range was officially recorded as from 75 to 87 degrees — the employees, many of them women, labored on the assembly line. It was nearly dawn before the last of the equipment was completed, packed, tested, and shipped

General Ingles wired July 3 that the emergency shipments reached the front—and the equipment was in action — last Saturday, four days after it left the factory.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

FPC Granting of Gas Pipeline License Raised at Olds Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — Lieut. Col. Curtis B. Dall, former son-in-law of President Roosevelt, told a congressional committee today he has no influence at the White House and that "if I did have, I wouldn't use it."

Colonel Dall testified concerning the granting last year ofa Federal Power Commission certificate to the Tennessee Gas and Transmission Company, which he formerly headed, for a 1,200-mile natural gas pipeline from southern Texas to West Virginia

The Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee, which is considering the reappointment to Leland Olds as chairman of the Federal Power Commission, summoned Colonel Dall after Senator Moore (R-Okla.) said he wanted to determine whether the commission favored this federally-financed project over the Hope Natural Gas Company, Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary, a rival applicant.

Colonel Dall read from a recent Chicago Tribune story which he said was critical of him and his former company, and declared:

"This is not the first time I have been shot at by opposition interests because I am a former son-in-law of the President.

"If I had any influence with the President, which I have not, I wouldn't use it."

He said he had one letter from the President ,written after he entered the Army, in which Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that Colonel Dall would "et the same shake as G-I Joe, no more, no less."

"I am interested in working for a living without improper attack from anybody," Colonel Dall said.

William Dougherty, attorney for the Hope Company, testified he saw nothing wrong in granting the certificate to the Tennessee concern after the Chicago Corporation took it over and supplied evidence of gas supply and adequate financing.

"I did feel a little put out that our own application was postponed repeatedly without advance warning to us and that we were not given an opportunity for a hearing until after the Tennessee application had been granted," he told the committee.

Vice-Chairman Basil Manly has taken over as acting chairman of the Federal Power Commission, it became known today, as a result of delay in Senate action on President Roosevelt's renomination of Leland Olds to head the agency.

Mr. Manly, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board after the first World War and former Washington representative of the New York State Power Authority, has been an FPC member since 1933. He is a native of Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Olds presently is without FPC membership, it was learned, since his former term expired June 22. His nomination for a new five-year term was sent to the Senate May 25, but confirmation was delayed and hearings were begun only this week before a Senate subcommittee. A number of persons appeared yesterday to oppose Mr. Olds' confirmation.

However, Harry J. Strong, secretary of the First Iowa Hydro-Electric Co-operative, Muscatine, Iowa, interrupted the hearing at one point to assert that his group was "definitely in support of Mr. Olds for reappointment." He said he wanted to testify later as to the chairman's "fearlessness, integrity, honesty and ability."

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Junior C. of C. Head

Mearns T. Gates

Of Pomeroy, Wash., elected president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States, succeeding H. Bruce Palmer of Flint, Mich. Mr. Gates had been vice-president of the trade group.

Import Controls Lifted on Bananas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced the lifting of all import controls on cod oil, metallic mercury, mercury-bearing ores and concentrates, bananas, edible olive oil and all dehydrated vegetables except onions.

Improvement in shipping space was a major factor in the lifting of controls over banana imports, WPB said.

Keynes Omits British War Debt From World Currency Plan

Continued from Page 1

flicting, supported, agreed with, and in some cases explained each other in answers which outlined some of the major policies and provisions of the "joint agreement of experts," now under meticulous analysis by the conference here.

"Sitting in" on the conference also, but taking no part, was Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, member of the House Postwar Committee and author of a widely discussed alternative proposal on which Committee hearings were concluded in the House this year.

Though not attending the conference in an official capacity, Mr. Dewey has been given the run of all committee meetings and press conferences and chatted briefly today with Lord Keynes, whose plans he has generally opposed.

Answering questions, Lord Keynes said that he hoped the plan would spare England from the unemployment hardships of the 1920's when Britain deflated its domestic economy in order to return to the gold standard at the pre-war parity.

Scope of Exchange Plan

The British expert said that the United States was not then affected, but Dr. White added that the United States was seriously affected by world exchange difficulties in the '30's, and that in general the British did not want to return to the exchange difficulties of the '20's nor the United States to those of the '30's. Lord Keynes added that Britain wanted to suffer neither again.

Both Spokesmen stressed in various ways that the proposed fund is to cope only with exchange requirements on current trade accounts and not with exchange movements caused by the movement of "hot money" or "tramp capital."

Lord Keynes said that it is possible for exchange authorities to maintain controls over the latter pair while leaving current trade accounts free. He indicated that present-day British controls over capital movements will probably be continued, while Dr. White indicated that the United States will probably continue to permit such movements.

"Blocked Balances" Omitted

Lord Keynes explained that the "blocked balances" [to be used for particular purposes only] in London would not be included in the proposed plan because they were war debts contracted by Britain but not yet funded.

They are altogether too large anyway for the fund to cope with, he added, since they will probably total $12,000,000,000 by the end of 1944, whereas the entire fund will total only $8,000,000,000.

Their payment will have to be worked out over a long period of years, essentially by shipment of goods by the British. Dr. White said that the United States had withdrawn its original proposal to include blocked balances because they had tripled since 1942.

The two experts indicated that the proposal would have two major advantages over leaving the postwar trade situation to work itself out as in 1919 and 1920 when the United States loaned heavily on short-term and then failed to collect.

First, it would tend to provide an occasional "breather," as Lord Keynes put it, to countries temporarily short of foreign exchange, so that their monetary difficulties would not precipitate a "premature crisis."

Ease of Collection Sought

Second, it would provide "multilateral convertibility" so that countries like Canada which owe heavily on short-term to one country and are creditors to other countries could the more easily collect.

Third, it would provide a focus of economic information and publicity which might discourage unwise foreign exchange policies.

Without such a fund, Lord Keynes said, he could not clearly see how Britain would order its foreign exchange policies, but he thought it would have to continue the present wartime controls over trade balances into the postwar period.

Or, he considered, the school which advocates "bilateral" barter arrangements might prevail, and this according to Dr. White would "end in unrestricted economic warfare."

Dr. White pointed out that currency sold by temporarily straightened countries would ultimately have to be repurchased, and Lord Keynes opined that with all its faults the plan, for perspective and appraisal, should be compared with the disorder which would result without it.

Quota Decision Delay

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 7 (AP)—Differences of opinion within the American delegation to the United Nations Monetary Conference were reported today to be delaying a decision on the critical issue of quotas to a proposed $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund.

With Russia and some other war-devastated nations purportedly holding out for special treatment, the United States group was said by a staff mmeber to be at odds over the degree of firmness with which it should be prepared to deal when the time for a showdown comes. Specifically, Russia is understood to favor a quota larger than the $1,000,000,000 figure generally mentioned and to want to put up less than 25 per cent of her quota in gold, as the present outline provides.

Size of quotas to the stabilization fund is important to participating countries, because it determines the amount of foreign exchange (primarily American dollars) they will be able to buy with their own currencies to pay for imports. There was no tendency to regard the American split as a serious threat to the conference, but a spokesman said the longer it remains unhealed the more demands for special considerations will be made.

He said his observations led him to believe that Russia is prepared to accept any reasonable offer when it is convinced it can gain no further concessions.

Record Wheat Crop Forecast By Statistician

CHICAGO (AP) — A record United States wheat crop totalling 1,061,000,000 bushels and a yield of 2,868,000,000 bushels of corn were forecast in a report of crop conditions as of July 1 prepared by C. M. Galvin, statistician for James E. Bennett and Co., Chicago commission firm.

Winter wheat, the forecast said, now is expected to total 765,000,000 bushels, approximately 70,000,000 bushels more than estimated on June 1. "Yields where harvest is in progress are generally higher than indicated a month ago," Mr. Galvin said, "while the condition in Northern and Northwestern States remains well above normal."

The spring wheat crop was reported to be making "excellent progress throughout the Northwest with soil moisture generally abundant and heavy stands." Acreage in spring wheat was estimated at 18,179,000 and production was forecast at 296,000,000 bushels as compared with 225,000,000 indicated on June 1.

The estimate placed corn acreage at 98,328,000 compared with 97,136,000 planted a year ago and a 10-year average of 96,276,000. "This is slightly less than March intentions of 99,583,000 acres," the report said, and the "growth is irregular by reason of variation in time of planting, but the plant has made rapid progress under recent favorable weather in the main producing states."

Oats prospects were reported to have improved in the Northwest during June but declined generally in Central States due to insects and high temperatures. The oats crop was estimated at 1,114,000,000 bushels.

U. S. Agency to Buy Excess Textiles To Ship to Middle East

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Foreign Economic Administration has announced that the United States Commercial Company is undertaking to purchase, for export to Middle East areas, that portion of the second quarter allocation of cotton textiles that has not been taken up in commercial channels.

The aim, it was explained, is to meet an urgent need for cotton goods in the Middle East.

Purchases will be made through usual trade channels and FEA said efforts will be made to sell the goods in such a way as not to interfere with activities of private exporters shipping to the Middle East.

The procedure, FEA emphasized, is a "temporary expedient only" and private trade channels will be expected to handle the balance of 1944 allocations.

Promoted

L. H. Simonds

Acting postwar planning coordinator for Schick, Incorporated, Stamford, Conn., who has been appointed general manager of Schick Services, Inc. Mr. Simmonds has been with Schick since 1940, during which time he left to serve as a captain in the United States Armed Forces. Assigned to inactive duty, he returned to the company early this year.

Canadian Imports Of Merchandise In May Shows Increase

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's merchandise imports in May were valued at $159,038,000, compared with $154,393,000 in the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The total for the five months ended with May aggregated $712,050,000 against $692,922,000 in the 1943 period.

The United States was the leading source of supply with imports in May amounting to $127,041,000, compared with $123,968,000 a year ago, and during the five months ended with May of $586,727,00, against $567,313,000.

May imports from the United Kingdom were valued at $13,044,000, compared with $12,527,000, and for the five months was $45,050,000 against $55,575,000 for the period last year.

$10 Million More DPC Funds for G. M.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Plant Corporation announced a $10,000,000 increase in its contract with General Motors Corporation.

The money will be used to provide additional equipment in plants in Detroit and Indianapolis and Anderson, Ind., and brings the over-all commitment with General Motors to approximately $82,000,000.

Oil Premium Plan Approved By Vinson

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, has approved a premium price plan permitting increases ranging generally from 20 to 35 cents per barrel in maximum prices of crude oil produced from fields averaging less than 9 barrels per well daily.

The plan involves a government subsidy.

The Defense Supplies Corporation, which announced the plan Wednesday, will defray its costs, estimated by Mr. Vinson at $50,000,000 annually. Mr. Vinson said the plan will not involve increases in prices of products to the public.

The premium price, he explained, will be paid to producers by purchasers under increased ceiling prices for the fields covered by the plan. The purchaser, ordinarily a refiner, or a pipeline company will be reimbursed by the DSC, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

General Rise Denied

Last October Mr. Vinson's office denied a 35-cent general increase in crude prices on the ground it would have cost consumers at least $50,000,000 annually and would have broken the President's "hold the line" order.

The increase allowed was 35 cents a barrel in fields averaging less than 5 barrels daily per well; 25 cents a field averaging 5 and less than 7 barrels daily and 20 for fields averaging 7 and less than 9 barrels.

The wells affected are in stripper or marginal fields characterized by high production costs and low yield. There are approximately 900 such fields embracing 300,000 wells, or 75 per cent of the total wells in the nation. However, they account for only about 12 to 15 per cent of total crude oil production. Mr. Vinson said limited production and increased costs have subjected stripper well operators to an abnormal squeeze.

Extends Lives of Wells

"By increasing the financial return to the operators of the stripper wells, the lives of the wells will be prolonged, expenditures can be made to improve their operating efficiency, shut-in wells will be revived, certain secondary recovery projects can be instituted and a consequent net gain in oil production and to our total recoverable reserves will result," Mr. Vinson declared.

In the Pennsylvania, grade fields —New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—where wells average about ½-barrel daily and produce crude with high lubricating qualities, the premium will be 75 cents per barrell.

Eligibility for the premium will be determined on the basis of production during a representative period of 1943 or during 12-month periods preceding application.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
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STATEMENT OF CONDITION, JUNE 30, 1944

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 886,347,988.67
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	2,778,218,272.86
State and Municipal Securities	84,987,986.73
Other Securities	122,628,560.94
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	1,048,627,006.00
Accrued Interest Receivable	10,328,851.65
Mortgages	6,751,716.05
Customers' Acceptance Liability	4,185,995.07
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	7,050,000.00
Banking Houses	35,282,065.75
Other Real Estate	4,456,946.09
Other Assets	1,317,453.11
	$4,990,182,842.92

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$111,000,000.00	
Surplus	124,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	43,209,131.71	
		$ 278,209,131.71
Dividend Payable August 1, 1944		5,180,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		10,289,270.53
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		8,249,317.58
Deposits		4,677,872,687.91
Acceptances Outstanding	$ 7,955,614.16	
Less Amount in Portfolio	3,301,795.36	4,653,818.80
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		74,220.02
Other Liabilities		5,654,396.37
		$4,990,182,842.92

United States Government and other securities carried at $1,199,414,965.00 are pledged to secure U. S. Government War Loan Deposits of $1,021,381,481.02 and other public funds and trust deposits, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Jly Wheat					
Chicago	1.60½	1.57¼	1.60		1.56¾
Minneapolis				1.62⅛	1.59
Kansas City	1.53	1.49½	1.51⅜		1.48⅞
Sep Wheat					
Chicago	1.61	1.57½	1.60⅛		1.57⅛
Minneapolis	1.57¾	1.55⅛	1.57⅛		1.54
Kansas City	1.54	1.50	1.52⅞		1.49⅞
Dec Wheat					
Chicago	1.62¾	1.59⅜	1.61⅞		1.59⅛
Minneapolis	1.58¾	1.56	1.58		1.55
Kansas City	1.55¼	1.51¾	1.54		1.51⅝
Jly Oats					
Chicago	.78⅜	.77½	.78		.77⅛
Minneapolis	.77	.77	.77		.77
Rye, Chicago					
Jly	1.10⅝	1.13⅛	1.10½	1.12¾	1.09⅞
Sep	1.12	1.14⅝	1.12	1.14	1.11⅜
Dec	1.13½	1.16⅝	1.13½	1.15⅞	1.13⅛
May	1.16¾	1.19½	1.16¾	1.18¾	1.16
Barley, Chicago					
Jly	1.25½	1.25¾	1.25½	1.25½	1.25⅜
Sep	1.16¼	1.17	1.15¼	1.16¾	1.14¼
Dec				.16½	1.14⅛

Wool

Grease					
July	....	....	....	93.5n	93.5
October	....	....	....	92.5n	92.5
December	....	....	....	90.0b	91.0
March	....	....	....	89.0b	89.0
May	....	....	....	84.0b	85.0
Tops					
July	134.0	134.0	134.0	134.0b	133.8
October	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.5b	128.1
December	....	....	....	125.2b	125.0
March	120.3	120.5	120.3	120.5t	120.1
May	118.3	118.3	118.0	118.0t	118.1

bBid; nNominal; tTraded.

Cotton

July	22.09	22.23	22.09	22.16	22.21
Octoberm	21.61	21.73	21.61	21.66	21.68
December	21.41	21.56	21.41	21.51	21.49
March	21.30	21.43	21.30	21.36	21.37
May	21.13	21.26	21.13	21.17	21.19

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	1.50	1.50	1.38	1.50	1.53
Eggs					
October	41.70	42.00	41.70	41.85	41.70
November	42.05	42.05	42.05	42.05	42.00
December	41.85	41.95	41.75	41.85	41.75
Potatoes					
November				2.95N	2.95

N—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird & Son	15¾	15⅝	15&	15¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	112	112	112	117⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	36
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	69	69	68
1.20a	Bos Her-Tr	22½	21¾	22½	21¾
..	Bos&Me pr pf	40⅞	40½	40⅞	40⅞
..	Bos&M st A pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
..	Bos&M st D pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
.64	Bos Pers P	13¾	13½	13⅜	13½
4.50	East G&F prpf	65½	65½	65½	65½
16.00c	East MSR 1 pf	101½	101½	101½	101
..	East MSR pf B	71	71	71	72
.75b	Employ Group	30	30	30	29¾
	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5⅞
	Maine C pf	32	31½	31½	31½
.50a	Narr R As	10	10	10	10
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	108½	107⅞	108½	108¼
	No Butte	39c	39c	39c	39c
..	Quincy Min	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
	Reece Fold M	1⅛	1	1	1¾
.60	Shawmut Asso	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
1.20a	Torrington	33⅛	33	33⅛	33⅜
2.00	Un Twist Drill	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28
2.50	Unit Shoe M	74½	74	74½	73¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43½	43½	43½	43¼

..xEx-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Sinclair Oil's Wildcat Drilling Biggest Ever

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Sinclair Oil Corp. announced today its subsidiaries report "the most active wildcat drilling" for oil ever undertaken by the organization.

It said 54 wildcat wells were scheduled for the year, five of them already completed as oil or gas wells and 13 others as dry holes,

The company said the 36 remaining locations included four deep tests in Mississippi and two 10,000-foot wildcat wells in Colorado County, Texas—one a producer. It added the deepest wildcat was in Winkler County, Texas, which has been drilled to 12,300 feet and now is testing oil shows.

Calif. Court Rules Newsboys Employees

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—In two separate opinions by the California Supreme Court has ruled that newsboys are employees and not independent contractors.

The court ordered the Los Angeles Downtown Shopping News Corp. and the Pasadena Independent to pay unemployment insurance contributions for their newsboys.

Discovery Well Announced By Tide Water Asso. Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Completion of a discovery oil well in the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley of California which flowed at a rate of 1,478 barrels a day through a 28-64-inch choke was announced here by Tide Water Associated Oil Co.

The well, Jacalitos No. 27-16 just south of Coalinga in Fresno County, had a total depth of 3,827 feet, the company said.

U. S. War Costs in Fiscal Year $170,235 a Minute

WASHINGTON (AP)—War costs to the United States ran to $170,235.65 a minute in the fiscal year ended June 30.

In round numbers, this country spent $89,721,000,000 in the fiscal year. This was at the rate of $245,139,344.20 for each of the 366 days, a leap year accounting for the extra day.

On the basis of seconds, the war cost $2,837.26 plus for each second of the year.

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1944
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
22 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON
FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of June 30, 1944

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$335,241,424.96
United States Government Obligations	739,080,328.80
State and Municipal Securities	17,260,254.36
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	2,250,000.00
Other Securities	10,837,834.03
Loans and Discounts	371,818,064.75
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	3,121,978.78
Banking Houses	9,395,506.64
Other Real Estate	1.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	92,872.20
Other Assets	6,301,964.58
Total	$1,495,400,230.10

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,378,871,276.52
Acceptances Executed	$9,189,771.08	
Less: Held for Investment	5,177,024.10	4,012,746.98
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		8,970,997.55
Other Liabilities		6,042,378.50
Reserve for Contingencies		10,079,952.35
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	47,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	12,422,878.20	87,422,878.20
Total		$1,495,400,230.10

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

For Victory . . . Buy War Savings Bonds Regularly

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	12	13⅛
American Hardware Co	29½	31½
American Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅞	33⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	48	51¼
Art Metal Construction	23¾	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¾	26
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	..
Bendex Home Appliance	8	8¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19	20⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅜	25
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¾	40½
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	33	36
Campbell A S Co Inc	6½	7⅜
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33⅛	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16½	17½
Colonial Stores	18⅞	20⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	74½	77½
Durey Plastic-Chemical	66¾	70¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21½
Exolon Co	10⅛	11⅜
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¾	27
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16⅛	17⅝
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Gaddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	51	54
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	59	..
Greenfield T & D $.150 cv pf	16¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	8⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅛	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26⅛
Hooker Electri Chem	30¾	33½
International Detrola	13½	14⅜
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
*Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅝	22½
Landers Frary & Clark	37¾	40¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅜	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	110½	114½
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	58
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61½	64¾
Merck & Co	42	45
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	46¾	50
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	67¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅜	24⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	1-0½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	18⅜	20
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6
National Shirt Shops	13⅞	15⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¼	65¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	74¾	78
Nicholson File Company	35½	38
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¾
Parker Appliance	11¾	12⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅛
Richardson & Co	45	48
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33¾	35¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	53¾	..
Sanford Mills	45¾	48¾
Submarine Signal Co	36½	39
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	63	66
United Elastic Corp	17⅞	19¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2⅜
U S Envelope Company	68¾	73¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	84¼	88
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	102½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27½	29¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅞	9⅞
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	40¼
Warren Bros Class C	12⅞	14
West Point Manufacturing	44¼	47½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¾	119¾
Arkansas Pwr & Lt $7 pf	104¼	108¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	94¼	98¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	116¾	120¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	47¾	50¼
Jamaica Water Supply	32¼	35
Jamaica Wat Sup $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103¼	107¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	103¼	107¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5s pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅜	..
Northern Nat Gas Co (Com)	31½	33¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	71¾	74¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	81¾	84¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¼	119¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	104¼	108¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101	104½
Public Service Colo	25½	27
Public Service Ind	18	19½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¼	114¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¼	109¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	109¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¼	14⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19⅝	21⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Tampa Electric Co	24½	26½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	111¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	15¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	..
*Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	17⅛
Cent Vermont P Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	41½	43¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso vonc	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	50¼	53
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅞	18⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80	83½
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅛	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32½	35
Narragansett Elec pf	56¾	60
N E Gas & Elec 05.50 pf	33¼	35
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58½	60½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	94½	98½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	42	44½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41	43½
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	108½	113½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	22½	24½
Western Mass Companies	24	26

*Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49¾	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35½
Agricultural (3a)	72	75½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅜
American Insur Newark (⅝a)	15¼	16½
American Re-Insurance (2)	51½	54½
American Reserve	14⅜	15⅞
American Surety (2½)	57¼	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7½
Banker & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	565	595
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22¼
City of New York (½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	48¼	50¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	46¼	49¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82¾	86¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13⅝
Franklin Fire	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	44¼	46¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9½
Great American Insur (1.20)	28¾	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	29	30¾
Homestead (½e)	13¾	..
Insurance Co No Amer (2½a)	85½	88
Jersey Insur New York (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	7⅞	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68	71½
Merchants-Mfs of N Y (.40)	6½	7½
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	58½	61½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7¾
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	26½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅝	6⅝
Northern (3a)	90	94½
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Co	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	79½	83½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅛	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼g)	4½	6⅜
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	..
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & M (3a)	67½	70½
Seaboard Security (1a)	43¼	45¾
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	113½	119
Standard Accident	61	64¾
Travelers (16)	464	479
United States Fid & G (1a)	36⅞	38⅞
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	35⅛

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.05	4.44
Amerex Holding	26.00	27.875
American Business Shares	3.79	4.15
Axe Houghton Fund	15.25	16.40
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.63	105.86
Boston Fund	18.37	19.75
Broad Street Investing	29.84	32.26
Bullock Fund	16.08	17.62
Canadian Investment Fund	3.20	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.56	30.71
Chemical Fund	9.88	10.69
Christiana Securities Co	2665.00	2765.00
Commodity Corp	9.26	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	41.75
Dividend Shares	1.31	1.44
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.96	23.59
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.53	14.53
Equitable Invest Corp	31.98	34.39
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.56	21.07
Fund Investors Inc	23.92	26.21
General Capital	34.88	37.51
General Investors Trust	5.54	5.97
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	7.22	7.94
Railroad Shares	3.77	4.16
Steel Shares	4.63	5.10
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.95	24.68
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	..	29.36	S-1	..	28.04
B-2	..	32.07	S-2	..	14.72
B-3	..	20.15	S-3	..	11.62
B-4	..	11.55	S-4	..	5.41
K-1	..	19.91	K-2	..	23.51

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.70	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.00	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.04	9.94
Maryland Fund	4.70	5.30
Mass Invest Tr	22.36	24.04
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.15	11.99
Mutual Invest	11.66	12.75
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.48
New England Fund	13.19	14.21
New York Stocks:		
Automobile	6.86	7.55
Railroad	5.73	6.31
Railroad Equip	7.49	8.24
Steel	6.58	7.24
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.50	23.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.54	.58
Putnam Fund	14.34	15.42
Quarterly Income Shares	6.95	7.60
Railway & Light Sec	15.375	16.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.63	3.98
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.92	96.19
Spencer Trask Fund	15.21	16.19
State Street Invest	43.13	46.35
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.16	18.85

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.50	7.25
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.82	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.93	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.96	5.73
Nation Wide Sec	3.95	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.78	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.44	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.48	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.90	....
U S Elec Lt &G Pow "B"	1.80	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	32.50	34.50

*Ex-dividend. ^Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23⅝	24⅞
Bank of New York (14)	398	410
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53⅝	55⅞
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99½	104½
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	107	110¾
Chase National (1.40)	39	41
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	51⅝	53⅞
Commercial (1.60)	47	49½
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	22⅝	24⅛
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust(2.40)	49⅛	51⅝
Empire Trust (3)	78	82
First National N Y (80)	1730	1770
Guaranty Trust (12)	338	346
Irving Trust (.60)	16⅛	17⅛
Kings County (80)	1550	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51⅝	54⅛
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50½	52½
J P Morgan	240¾	245¾
National City (1)	37⅝	39⅝
New York Trust (3½)	98¼	102¼
Public (1½)	42	44½
Title Guaranty & Trust	11¾	12⅝
United States (60a)	1455	1500

(a) Also extra or extras.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	16⅝	17¾
Piper Aircraft	7⅝	8½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¼	8¼

Celotex Directors

Above: Andrew J. Dallstream and, below, W. D. Hart, elected directors of the Celotex Corporation to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of John G. Getz, Jr., now serving as a major in the United States Army, and Lee B. Ewing, who has retired. Mr. Dallstream is a senior partner in the law firm of Pam, Hurd and Reichmann of Chicago, and Mr. Hart is president of the National Brass and Copper Company, Lisbon, Ohio.

WFA Expected to Boost Wheat Loan Rate to Bolster Market

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The War Food Administration is expected to announce late today an increase of about 7 cents a bushel in the national average loan rate on wheat in a move to bolster sagging market prices.

The new rate would be about $1.35 compared with $1.28 announced in May for the 1944 crop.

The rate would be increased from 85 to 90 per cent of parity, which is $1.50 a bushel.

The increased loan rate would be designed to put a floor of 90 per cent of parity under wheat. The Government will supplement the loan program with purchases from time to time to meet needs of feeders in deficit feed areas, and to provide wheat for Lend-Lease and postwar relief needs.

The purchases could be expected to provide support beyond the 90 per cent of parity floor provided by the loan. The prospective increase in the loan rate and the purchase program would be designed to carry out a recent congressional mandate that the Administraiton take "all lawful action" to assure producers of major crops of prices of at least parity.

A few months ago wheat prices were on the rise. Fears of shortages, possibly necessitating rationing of flour and bread, were expressed in trade and government circles. Reserves had been diverted into livestock feed. Prices reached the highest level in 18 years and the Office of Price Administration slapped on ceilings.

Beneficial Spring Rains

Then came beneficial spring rains. Wheat crop prospects improved beyond the hopes of the most optimistic. The Government now is forecasting the largest crop on record.

This improvement reversed the price trend. Markets began to go downward. Then came legislation extending the OPA for another year. Attached to it was the provision directing the Administration to take "all lawful action" to assure farmers at least parity for major products. On June 15, wheat prices averaged nationally $1.43 a bushel, which was seven cents below parity. Prices have since dropped below the mid-June level.

The CCC quietly re-entered the market this week to buy an undisclosed quantity of grain. This action aroused speculative interest and helped boost prices. Officials explained that the new purchases were merely a continuation of buying operations under a year-old livestock feed-wheat program under which the grain is made available to feeders in deficit feed areas.

Government Loan Program

Past feed wheat purchases were limited to current needs. Buying during the next several weeks may be sufficient to meet anticipated feed, industrial, Lend-Lease and European relief requirements for the next 12 months. Some officials said the Government had an outlet for between 350,000,000 and 400,000,00 bushels from this year's crop, which now is forecast as slightly more than a billion bushels.

Supplementing purchase operations as a price support mechanism is a Government loan program under which growers may borrow 85 per cent of the parity price for wheat. Officials said purchase operations would undoubtedly be designed to maintain a sufficient spread between the support price and the ceiling price to keep futures traders in the market. This might require, they said, some minor upward adjustments in the ceilings now at parity.

Mortgage Loans Held By U. S. Are Found Only 1-10 of Total

CHICAGO (AP)—The Mortgage Bankers Association of America said that Government agencies own less than one tenth of the country's mortgage loans.

Reporting the results of a survey by Vice-President L. E. Mahan of St. Louis, the association estimates that as of December 31, 1943, outstanding mortgage loans totalled approximately $34,372,700,000 of which Federal agencies held about $3,436,500,000.

Mr. Mahan estimated at ten and one-half billion dollars the amount of loans owned by individual holders of mortgages—more than a third of the total holdings of private interests including life insurance companies, building and loan associations, mutual savings and commercial banks, fraternal societies and associations.

A vast amount of private money will be available to mortgage financing in the postwar period, Mr. Mahan said, citing the role played by insurance companies which had 40 per cent of their total assets in mortgages at the close of the last war as compared with only about 20 per cent so invested today.

"Since these companies have always shown a high regard for mortgages as investments," Mr. Mahan declared, "they would now own about $14,000,000,000 of such loans instead of the less than seven billion they do own—provided the loans were available. With the greatest building boom of the nation's history likely to develop after the war, good mortgages will be available in greater quantity than in the past quarter century."

N.E. Shoe & Leather Group To Sponsor OPA Meetings

An OPA Shoe Pricing Meeting sponsored by the New England Shoe and Leather Association will be held in Manchester, N. H., at the Hotel Carpenter's Ballroom on Thursday, July 13, at 2:30 p. m., it has been announced by Maxwell Field, association's executive secretary. Association President Louis H. Salvage, owner of the Louis H. Salvage and the Salvage-Molloy Shoe Companies in Manchester, will serve as chairman of the meeting.

Four additional meetings will be held during July on OPA Shoe Pricing Regulations under the sponsorship of the New England Shoe and Leather Association as follows:

July 13—Manchester, N. H., at Carpenter Hotel, 2:30 p. m.; July 17—Auburn, Maine, at YMCA Hall, 62 Turner Street, 3:30 p. m.; July 19—Boston, Hotel Statler, Parlor B, at 10 a. m.; July 20—Haverhill, Whittier Hotel, at 2 p. m.; July 25—Brockton—Kennedy Bldg., 142 Main Street, at 2 p. m.—at offices of Southeastern Massachusetts Shoe Mfgs. Ass'n.

Hodges Named to Board Of Textile Institute

NEW YORK (AP)—Luther H. Hodges, vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., Inc., has been elected to the board of directors of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., the institute announced.

Mr. Hodges, who heads the manufacturing division of his company, replaces J. Spencer Love, who resigned as an Institute director to become director of the textile, clothing and leather division of the War Production Board.

Named Rail Superintendent

DETROIT (AP)—The appointment of Walter H. Edmondson, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad for the past two years, as assistant general manager of the railroad has been announced by C. O. Skog, recently appointed general manager.

Would Use Pipelines For Natural Gas

NEW YORK (AP)—Sidney A. Swensrud, vice-president of Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), has proposed that the 24-inch and 20-inch war emergency pipelines be used after the war for moving natural gas from Texas to the New York-New Jersey-Philadelphia area.

"Because of the extensive tanker construction program and our marked success in combating submarines, it appears probable that at the end of the war we may have a surplus instead of a shortage of tankers," he said in the summer issue of the Harvard Business Review.

"If this surplus should develop, then there is considerable doubt that these lines would continue to be used for moving crude petroleum or petroleum products to the East Coast."

Mr. Swensrud said the eastern area "contains the heaviest concentration of population in the United States and is not now served with natural gas."

After an examination of costs and revenues involved in operation of the pipe lines by private enterprise, he concluded:

Gas marketed through the lines would amount to only 3 to 4 per cent of total natural gas consumption in the United States at present and there would appear to be adequate supplies available for the lines.

"There appears to be no question," Mr. Swensrud continued, "but that attractive rates to consumers, comparable to those in other central-eastern areas where conversion to natural gas has occurred, could be established.

WPB Lowers Cotton Textile Export Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has lowered the amount of cotton textiles which mills are required to set aside for export, leaving slightly larger supplies for manufacture into apparel for American civilians.

William Y. Elliott, director of the Office of Civilian Requirements, protested last month against the volume of seersuckers, gingham and other low-priced clothing fabrics which mills were required to earmark for export in the second quarter of the year. The announced revision of overseas quotas, effective for the third quarter, was believed due in part to Mr. Elliott's representations. However, WPB spokesmen said civilians would not get the full benefit of the lowered export quotas because military demands have increased.

In some cases the entire output of a textile item, except for the export "set-aside," is being delivered to the armed forces. This is true, spokesmen said, of denims, chambrays and ducks.

The new quotas, effective through July, August and September, require mills to set aside 20 per cent of ginghams as compared with the previous 30 per cent; 25 per cent seersucker, instead of 30; 10 per cent of cotton suiting, compared with 30; 12½ per cent of combed broadcloths, instead of 40; 10 per cent of all other broadcloths instead of 40; 15 per cent of outing flannels, instead of 25; 5 per cent of combed poplins, instead of 40.

In a few cases export quotas were boosted instead of lowered, however. The most important such instance was an increase from 10 to 15 per cent in work shirt flannels. Other increases include: dimities, from 7½ to 10 per cent; marquisettes, from 7½ to 10 per cent; sateens, from 2½ to 10 per cent.

WPB sources estimated that export requirements took 433,000,000 yards of the 5,100,000,000 yards of cotton textiles produced in the first six months. About 20 per cent of all production by cotton mills went to fill military orders.

Lehman Corp. Favors Oil, Utility Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehman Corp. reported net asset value of $41.55 a share as of the close of its fiscal year on June 30, compared with $37.35 on June 30, 1943, and $38.97 on March 31, 1944.

The investment company reported that oil securities continued as the largest concentration of stocks in the portfolio, with a market value of $12,841,438 on June 30. Next were public utility securities with a market value of $12,724,741, followed by merchandising company securities worth $7,870,437.

The report showed that 40,000 shares of General Motors common valued at $2,580,000 was the corporation's largest single investment, while next came $2,100,000, or 20,000 shares, of Amerada Corp.

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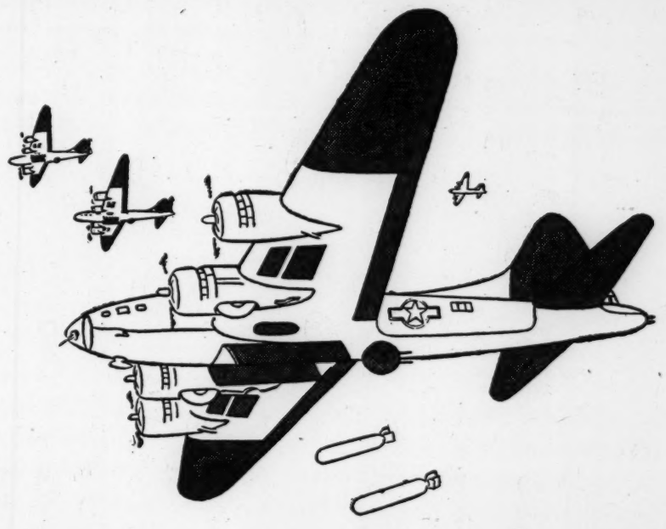


BRIGGS REPORTS on One Billion Dollars in War Orders

—and how the money is being spent

During peacetime, Briggs Manufacturing Company is the Nation's largest independent automobile body manufacturer. In the war Briggs is devoting its peacetime skill to making bodies and parts for medium tanks and aircraft; also, bomber turrets, droppable gas tanks and non-ferrous castings.

Briggs war orders total approximately $1,000,000,000. This money has been spent or is being spent as indicated in the box shown herewith. Percentages are based on distribution of Briggs 1943 sales dollar.

In 1943 Briggs did twice as large a dollar volume of business as it did in an average peacetime year. In 1943 Briggs delivered double the number of tank hulls delivered in 1942. In the same year Briggs delivered to the U. S. Army and Navy more than 22,500,000 pounds of airplane sections, as compared with 7,000,000 the year before. This included almost twice as many bomber fire-power turrets as in the previous year. Total shipments to date of airplane sections by Briggs exceed 45,000,000 pounds.

53.6%	to about 40,000 employees for wages and salaries.
0.2%	for executive salaries.
32.1%	to some 2,000 subcontractors for materials, supplies and assemblies.
1.9%	to stockholders for dividends.
9.2%	for taxes.
1.2%	for depreciation.
1.2%	for reconversion expenses and other costs arising from the war.
0.6%	left in the business.

Earnings by Briggs hourly paid employees in 1943 averaged $3,159.00. On December 31, 1943 there were 39,312 people on the Briggs payroll, of which 21,737 were men and 17,575 women. This is 48% greater than on December 31, 1942 when Briggs payroll was 26,401 people.

In the first five months of 1944, shipments of airframe sections, by Briggs, were at considerably greater monthly rates than during any other months since the war began. Production of tank hulls was almost equal to the 1943 rate. Deliveries of auxiliary gas tanks, for the first five months of this year, were 7 times the total for 1943, and shipments of aircraft fire-power turrets were at a rate almost twice that of last year.

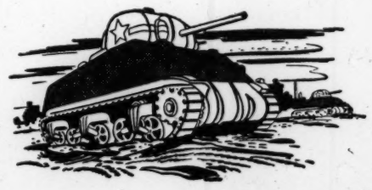
Unless very extraordinary developments take place, Briggs 1944 war business should be equal to, or exceed, its record 1943 year.

During the war, Briggs has shown that experience in manufacturing good automobile bodies, plumbing ware and non-ferrous castings has enabled it to turn out good "bodies for bombers, fighters, tanks" and other war requirements. Briggs is glad that it has been able to play an important part in the Nation's war effort. All of its facilities and energies will continue to be available to the Armed Forces until Victory has been won.

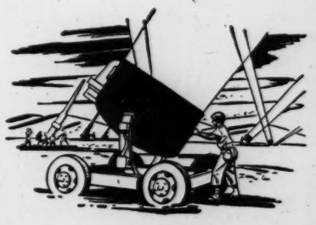
However, when Victory does come, Briggs is prepared to go about the job of reconversion with the same dispatch and intensity that it applied to the preparation for war, and, if it is allowed to do so, can go back into at least some peacetime production quickly.

W. O. BRIGGS
Chairman of the Board

W. P. BROWN
President



BRIGGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DETROIT



Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,713,100
1944 volume to date 137,700,735
1943 volume to date 174,944,112

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abr & Str 1½e †	20	60	60	60	+7½
Adams Exp .15e	18	13¼	13	13	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ½e	1	31	31	31	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	9	41⅝	41	41¼	
Alaska Juneau	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	42	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	29	32⅞	31¾	32¼	+1⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Alleg LudStl .70e	8	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ¼
Allen Indust ¾4g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	6	148¾	148	148¾	+ ¾
Allied Kid 1a	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Allied Mills 2e	2	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	9	20½	20⅛	20½	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	103	103	103	+1
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	15	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ½
Alpha P Cem ½e	8	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ½
Amal Lea	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 2¼e	11	110½	109¾	110	+ ½
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	6	71¾	71½	71¾	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	4	22¾	22½	22¾	
Am Bosch ½e	7	18½	18¼	18½	
Am Brake Sh ¾e	9	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	218	12¼	11¼	12¼	+ ⅞
Am Can 3	2	92¼	92	92⅛	
Am Can pf 7 †	30	181¼	181	181	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	114	40⅛	39	40	+1¾
Am Car&F pf3½e	8	80	79½	80	+1
Am Chain & C 2	9	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¾
Am Chicle 4a †	10	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ¼
Am Colortype .30e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	44	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1
Am Distil	3	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Am European ¼e	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am&FP S6 pf 3k	1	86¼	86⅛	86¼	— ¼
Am&FPS7pf31/2k	4	96	95½	96	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 1½e	1	36	36	36	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	120	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	75	75	75	
Am Ice	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Am Locomotive½e	68	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Am Locom pf 7	3	92	91⅛	92	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Am M&Met ½e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Metal ½e	7	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	20	123	123	123	
Am Pow & Lt	17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	13	51⅛	50⅝	51¼	+ ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	5	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .20e	49	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	25	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½ †	190	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅝
Am SafetyRaz ½e	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	70	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	25	42⅞	42	42¾	
Am Smelt&Ref7 †	60	158½	158¼	158¼	+2
Am Snuff 1.80e	3	42¾	42¼	42¾	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	72	26⅞	26⅛	26¾	+ ¼
Am Stores ¾e	1	17	17	17	
Am Stove .60e	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	129¼	128¼	129¼	+ ¼
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	30½	30½	30½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	163	162¾	163	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	3	72	71⅞	72	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	152	151¾	151¾	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½e	11	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Am Viscose 1e	9	48½	47¾	47¾	— ½
Am Wat Wks	61	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Am Woolen	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 4k	4	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	— ½
A Zinc L & S	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Anaconda ½e †	43	27¾	27¼	27¾	
Anac W&C ¼e †	170	31½	30¾	30¾	— ½
APW Paper	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅜
Armour & Co	55	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Armstrong Cork½e	3	45⅛	44½	44½	— ¾
Artloom Corp .20e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Assd DryGoods¾e	8	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	160	103	102	102	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	130	100	100	100	
Atch T&SF 4½e	29	69⅞	69⅛	69¾	+ ½
Atsn In pf cld 5 †	20	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	3	97	96	97	+ ¾
Atl Coast L 1½e	5	41½	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
At Refining ½e	9	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅝
Atl Ref pf 4 †	40	112	112	112	— ½
Atlas Corp ¼e	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	20	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
Atlas Powd1½e †	80	59¼	58¾	59	— ½
Atlas Tack .80e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Aust Nichols	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Aviation Corp. 10e	73	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco pf 3/4e	140	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	+1
Balt & Ohio	124	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	19	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	7	11½	11½	11½	
Ban&A pf6¼k †	60	63½	63½	63½	
Barber Asph	1	24	24	24	
Barker Bros ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	36	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	4	31	30½	31¾	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	68	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅝
Beach Nut Pk 4a	1	113	113	113	+1½
Belding-Hem .80	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	46	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 1½e	13	40⅝	40⅛	40½	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
Best Foods 1e	21	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 3e	29	65⅜	64⅜	65⅜	+ ¾
Beth Steel pf 7	3	125½	125	125½	+1½
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ¾
Black&Decker1.60	1	22	22	22	
Blaw-Knox .30e	15	10⅞	10½	10½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	87	15¼	14¼	15¼	+ ⅝
BohmAl&Br 1½e	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	70	52	50¼	52	+1½
Bond Strs 2	3	42½	42⅛	42½	— ¼
Borden Co .80e	33	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	40½	40¼	40½	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	13	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Bower RollBear 1	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	20	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	8	37⅝	37⅜	37½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	50	50	50	+1¼
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	6	21½	21	21½	
Brown Shoe 2	1	44	44	44	
Brunswick-Bal ½e	5	22½	22	22¼	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	13	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	+ ⅞
Budd Mfg	313	11½	10½	11¼	+ ¾
Budd Mfg pf	1	40	178	178	—1¾
Budd Mfg5Spf5	1	240	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜ + ⅛
Budd Wheel ¼e	37	10¾	10⅛	10¾	+ ⅜
Bullard Co ½e	6	19	18¾	19	
Burling Mills .80e	11	32	31⅝	32	
Burr AdMach .40e	35	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Bush Term ¼e	25	6⅜	6½	6½	
Butler Bros .30e	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Butte C & Z ¼g	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Byers pf 7	330	83½	82	83½	+1½
Byron Jackson ½e	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
C					
Calif Pack 1½	1	30	30	30	
Callahan Z-Lead	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec .40e	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Campbell Wy ½e	17	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
Can Dry GAle ½e	49	30½	29⅞	29¾	
Can South Ry 3 †	150	42	41⅜	42	
Canad Pacific h½e	27	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	3	50	49⅞	50	+ ½
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾e	7	37¾	37½	37½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	53	52¼	52¼	+1
Celanese Cp 1-35†	11	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ¾
Celanese 1stpf4¾	5	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	8	14⅜	14	14	— ⅝
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	220	19¼	19	19	— ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	10	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	4	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Cero de Pas 1½e	4	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	24	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Certain-teed6pf	†1190	91½	88¼	90½	+2
Chain Belt ½e	2	19	19	19	
Champ Pap&F ½e	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	
Checker Cab	15	43	39¾	43	+3¾
Ches & Ohio 3	67	46½	46	46	—4½
Chi & E Ill ½g	5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	15	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	92	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	17	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅝
Chi Mail Or .30e	2	18	18	18	
Chi No West wi	77	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	35	59	58½	59	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ¾
Childs Co	6	3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	15	95⅜	94⅞	95⅜	+ ⅜
City I&F 1.20	18	23½	23	3	— ¾
City I&F pf6½ †	90	105¾	105¾	105¾	
City Invest †	10	64	64	64	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	
Clark Equip 1½e	2	45¼	45	45¼	— ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½ †	20	114¼	113½	113½	— ½
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Cluet Peab 1e	8	39¼	38¾	38¾	
Coca-Cola 3a	6	130	129½	130	+1
Coca-Cola A 3 †	30	64½	64	64	— ¾
Colgate-Plm ½aa	10	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South	†210	21½	20¾	20¾	—1⅛
Col & South 1pf	1	40	23½	23½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
ColumB'castA.80e	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ¾
ColumB'castB.80e	4	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	54	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	11	82¾	82½	82½	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	20	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
Colum Pict ½g	1	21	21	21	
Colum P pf 2¾	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾
Colum Carbon 4	2	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
Coml Credit 2	9	42¾	42¼	42⅝	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	8	48¼	48	48	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	12	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Com'wlth&South	278	1	11/16	1	
Com & So pf 2½k	15	84	83	84	+1¼
Com Ed 1.40	28	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	27¼	27	27	
Cons Copper .20g	7	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	36	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107	106¾	107	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	18	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	2	24	24	24	
ConsLaundries .35e	10	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
Cons Nat Gas 1a	18	31	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Cons Vultee 1½e	65	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	3	22¾	22½	22¾	
Consol Coal pf2½	2	47½	47	47	— ½
ConsumP pf4½ †	30	107	106½	107	+ ½
Container Corp ½e	13	27	26¾	27	+ ½
Cont Bak ½e	17	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Corn Can ½e	9	42	41½	41⅞	
Cort Diam F .30e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	85	8	7¾	8	
Cont Oil Del .60e	38	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	
Cooper Bess ½e	8	18½	18⅛	18¼	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	40	45½	44½	45½	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	8	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	60	49½	49½	49½	
Corn Prod 2.60	16	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¾
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	183	183	183	+ ½
Cornell-D E .40e	11	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	12	7	6¾	7	
Coty Interna †	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	9	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	110	109	108⅛	108⅛	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25	24¾	25	
Crosley Corp ½e	10	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅛
Crown Cork ½e	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	49	49	49	
Crown Zeller 1	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	101¾	101¾	101¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	11	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†150	25	24½	24½	+ ½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	32	16⅞	16½	16¾	
Cudahy Packing	5	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	46	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
Curtis Pub pf5g †	60	127	124	127	+3
Curtis-Wright 3¼g	48	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	25	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Cutler-Ham .70e	6	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
D					
Davega Stores .30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
Davison Chem 1e	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	18	44¾	44	44¼	— ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Deisel-WemG ¾e	1	21	21	21	—1¼
Del & Hudson	21	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅝
Del Lack & West	20	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Detroit Edi .90e	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	†110	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Diam Match 1½	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½e	12	16½	16	16½	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	5	32⅞	32¾	32¾	
Dixie Cup ¼e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Doehler D Cas¾e	2	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	16	26	25½	25⅞	
Douglas Airc 5g	14	55¾	55	55¼	
Dow Chem 3	5	129½	129	129	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112	112	112	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	38⅜	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
Dunhill Int	1	10½	10½	10½	
Duplan Corp .40e	6	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¾
du Pont de N 2½e	7	158¾	158⅜	158½	— ⅜
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ½
E					
Eagle PichLd .30e	9	14	13⅞	14	
Eastern Air L	3	39¼	39	39¼	
Eastern R M .20e	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	170½	170½	170½	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	2	50	49¾	50	+ ¾
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20	20	20	
El&Mus Ind .08e	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	13	45⅜	44½	45⅜	+ ¾
Electric Boat ¾e	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	18	5¼	5¼	5¼	
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	4	87	86	83⅛	—1¼
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	8	94⅛	92	93	—1½
El Storage Bat 2	6	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	10	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
Endicott-John 3	1	68½	68½	68½	
Endic-John pf 4 †	60	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	16	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	70	98⅝	98¼	98½	— ¼
EPSS5½pf5½ †	70	100	100	100	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	30	103½	103½	103½	
Equit Off Bldg	50	3¾	11/16	¾	
Erie R R ½e	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	25	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	6	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner2½e	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
Evans Prod ¼e	8	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼e	6	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morsela	5	40¼	40½	40¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Farm Tel & Rad	28	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	102½	102½	102½	
Fed Mng & Smelt	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	8	9⅝	9½	9½	
Federal D Strs1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
FedDSts pf4¼ †	100	100	98¾	100	+1⅝
Ferro Enam ½e	1	23	23	23	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	5	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Firestone 1½e	3	50⅜	50¼	50¼	
First Nat Strs 2½	4	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Flintkote .30e	7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
Florence Stove 2	7	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30½	30½	30½	
Follansbee Stl	3	8	7⅞	8	
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Food Mach .70e	3	63	63	63	—1
Foster Wheeler¼e	14	23½	22⅞	23½	+1
Frank Simon pf †	60	105	105	105	+ ¾
Freeport Sulph 2	8	34	33¾	34	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	8	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
Frueh4½pf4½ †	40	113	112½	113	
G					
Gabriel Co	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	24	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
Gair Robt pf 1.20	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Gamewell 1½e †	20	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	29	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
Gaylord Cont ½a	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
GenAmTrans 1¼e	5	48¾	48½	48¾	— ⅜
Gen Baking .45e	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	20	154¾	54¾	154¾	— ¼
Gen Bronze .30e	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	14	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	17	18	17⅜	18	+⅛
GenCable pf5¼k †	640	98½	97⅝	98½	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	8	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	53	39	38½	39	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	7	43¼	43	43⅛	
Gen G & El A	29	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Mills 4	*1	114	114	114	+1
Gen Mills5pf5	†100	130	130	130	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½e	39	65	64⅝	65	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad ¼e	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	51½	51½	51½	
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Gen Printink .20e	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	10	106	106	106	+1¼
Gen Pub Service	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	11	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
Gen Real & Util	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Gen Refract .60e	6	25	24¾	25	+ ½
Gen Shoe ½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅝
GenSCastpf4½k †	160	82⅞	82¼	82⅞	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	2	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	9	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R .80	*18	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gimbel Bros .65e	*1	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	*2	99⅝	99	99½	+3
Glidden Co .60e	4	24⅜	24	24⅜	
Gobel Adolf	14	2	1⅞	2	
Goodrich BF 1e	8	52⅜	52	52¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R 1e	11	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅝
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111	111	111	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ½g	42	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ½
Graham-Paige Mot	43	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	9	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Grand Union ¼e	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
GraniteCStl 1.75e	11	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¼
Grant W T 1.40	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Grant W T pf 1	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	10	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	11	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	153½	153½	153½	+ ½
Green H L 2a	5	49	48¾

Sports News

Golden Valley Par Drubbed By Golf Pros

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 7 (AP)—With two scoring records being set in as many days, the Golden Valley course, a 6,582-yard chmapionship lay-out, has taken its most severe drubbing in history and appeared doomed for more par-busting today as some of the country's top pros drew beads on a double round of best-ball team competition.

In yesterday's first round of the 126-hole marathon, which concludes Sunday with the winning twosome splitting a first prize of $1,600 in War Bonds, a total of 62 birdies and four eagles were posted by the eight competing teams.

All-Time Team Record

Leading the way was the favored Jug McSpaden-Byron Nelson powerhouse with a best ball of 31-30—61 as compared with par 37-36—73. They fashioned this phenomenal score—an all-time team record for par breaking—despite a high wind and a rain which pelted their faces for the last eight holes.

McSpaden, winner of five of his last 13 tournaments, carried the match most of the way. After getting a miserable start on the first hole when he knocked two balls out of bounds, he dropped a 40-foot chip shot on the 498-yard sixth for an eagle. This started him on a sensational streak during which he went 10 under par on nine consecutive holes.

Plus-Four Rating

McSpaden-Nelson, runner-up for the 1943 Golden Valley title, beat Private Chick Harbert and Mike Turnesa 4-up in their first test of the round robin matches. This gave them a plus-four rating in the scoring system and a tie for the lead with Bill Kaiser-Bob Hamilton, another hot-shooting duo which authored a best-ball 64 in disposing of the local entry of Les Bolstad-Joe Coria 4-up.

Hamilton, the 1944 North-South champion from Evansville, Ind., eagled the first hole with a seven-foot putt and had an actual 66 for the trip—equaling the competitive course record made Wednesday by Toney Penna in the pro-woman attraction.

Plus-one advantages were held by Jimmy Hines-Willie Goggin with a best ball of 65, and Lieut. Ben Hogan and Penna with a 63.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke won eastern clay court tennis title by defeating Virginia Wolfenden, 6-1, 6-1, at New York.

Red Sox All-Stars Ready For Pittsburgh Classic

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the National League All-Stars are following Red Sox box scores, they alreday have a great deal of respect for the men Joe Cronin is escorting to Pittsburgh next Tuesday.

For as the flag hunting Red Sox took the final game of their series with the Tigers yesterday, 13-3, the boys who will represent the Fenway family at the 12th annual All-Star classic next week put on a somewhat stirring exhibition.

In fact, it may be that some of those National heroes will not even show up at Forbes Field after they have read the morning papers.

Close to Stephens

Taking them in alphabetical order, there was Bobby Doerr. All Bobby did for the afternoon, while the Red Sox were tightening their grip on second place in the American League and staying within 2½ contests of the Browns, was get two singles, a double and a triple and drive in five more runs. That made 10 runs batted across for the second baseman in the last three engagements, and at 43, left him just nine behind Vernon Stephens, the leader, in A. L. RBI table.

Next, there was Pete Fox. Pete's modest contribution was a pair of doubles, lifting his batting average back to .333 and starting him on another hitting streak. There, too, was Tex Hughson, the boy who can do tricks with a baseball. He won his 13th game for Joe Cronin, contributing his 13th complete effort in 16 starts, defeating the Tigers for the second time. To make him even more difficult to live with, he made a hit and drove in a run.

Johnson Get Cycle

Finally, there was Bob Johnson. As they like to say in the dugout, the big fellow really had it yesterday. In fact, he has had it for several days, after a slump which began in late June and lapped over into July.

The first time up behind Hughson, Johnson pulled a single into left field. The second time he pushed his seventh home run just inside the foul pole in right. On the third trip to the plate he again crossed up the Tiger defense by clouting a long, high fly to the right of center, good for three bases. In the seventh he pulled a two-bagger into the left field corner, giving him the cycle for the day, a rare feat among hitters.

Thus, the big left fielder has hit .623 in the most recent five games and gone up to .314 for the year. He should be a big help in this Red Sox fight to pull back the Browns.

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Briefs . . . The Braves dropped back into the N. L. cellar yesterday when beaten by the Cubs, 11-5 . . . It was Al Javery's 11th setback . . . Jim Tobin is a late arrival on the N. L. All-Star squad . . . He replaces Munger of the Cardinals, who reports to the Army next Tuesday . . . The Red Sox looked like their pre-war selves yesterday, the way they hit the ball around . . . Joe Cronin would like to get Hal Newhouser, the young southpaw, from the Tigers . . . And so would a lot of other managers . . . Phil Masi played first base for the Braves yesterday.

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Tomorrow, in a 2 o'clock game, the Red Sox meet the Indians . . . There was another twilight game this P. M. at Fenway, with the Indians opening . . . The ball players say that the Browns have no respect for Luke Sewell, their manager — that few ever speak to him unless spoken to . . . They say that while the Browns were running up one of their winning streaks, Sewell had not a word of praise or encouragement for anybody . . . This situation may eventually turn out to the advantage of the Red Sox.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Colleges that had scheduled contests with Penn State in such minor sports as hockey, gymnastics, golf, etc., are getting letters calling them off. Seems that Nittany Lions can't keep up a full program with reduced civilian enrollment . . . The War Prisoners' Aid Organization has just shipped 3,000 tennis racquets and 35,000 balls to Geneva for distribution to prison camps. It also reports a big demand for soccer equipment, which had to be obtained in Brazil because shoes, bladders, etc., aren't available here.

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Wally Butts has surrounded Georgia's annual "G-Day" football tilt (climax of spring drill) with a hush-hush atmosphere and the story is that he's guarding his version of the "T" . . . The Holy Cross Juniors, a Manville, R. I., amateur baseball team, were victims of five no-hit games this season and then came up with 21 hits in two games—and lost them, too . . . Hugo Bezdek, the Doylestown, Pa., chicken farmer who once managed the Pirates and coached Penn State teams, maintains that he turned out college clubs that could hold their own with major leaguers in fielding, pitching and base-running—but they couldn't hit . . . When he started out to organize his new pro football league on the Pacific Coast, one of Big Bill Freelove's first moves was to order enough equipment to outfit eight squads of 22 men each. Now all he needs is to find the 176 players.

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The day after Brooklyn's new kid shortstop, Eddie Miksis, was born (Sept. 11, 1926) his 1944 teammate, Paul Waner, hit two homers, a triple, and a double for the Pirates in a double-header against the Giants.

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Tommy Bridges, former Tigers' pitcher, is doing a bangup job as an instructor in the Army Reconditioning School at Camp Crowder, Mo., where wounded veterans and other ailing soldiers are brought back to good condition. That's in there pitching . . . At a crucial moment in a Marine softball game somewhere in the South Pacific, the ump, Sergeant James N. Coveris of Gary, Ind., called one this way: "Ball one—the ball was high and on the outside—and everything else."

Rosenthal Traded

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics have announced a trade with the New York Yankees, whereby they acquired Outfielder Larry Rosenthal in exchange for Outfielder Lew Flick and an unannounced sum of cash.

Flick will go to Newark, Yanks' International League farm club, to which Rosenthal had refused to report.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	13	3	Judd	1	1
Ryba	7	2	O'Neill	2	3
Barrett	3	1	Woods	2	5
Bowman	7	3	Terry	1	6
Hausmann	5	5	Lake	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	5	3	Javery	2	11
Andrews	7	7	Klopp	0	1
Tobin	8	9	Cardoni	0	3
Barrett	5	9	Hickey	0	0

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.339	McBride	.248
Fox	.333	Cronin	.241
Johnson	.314	Newsome	.234
Phillips	.250	Metkovich	.229
Tabor	.276	Culberson	.221
Wagner	.272	Conroy	.176
Bucher	.250	Lake	.178
Partee	.261	Lazor	.071

Braves

Huston	1.000	Macon	.210
Holmes	.307	Ross	.236
Wright	.306	Workman	.208
Ryan	.293	Etchison	.197
Nieman	.282	Wietelmann	.193
Masi	.271	Hofferth	.188
Klutz	.254	Sandlock	.077
Phillips	.250		

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	43	32	.573
2½	Boston	40	34	.541
4½	New York	36	34	.514
6	Chicago	33	34	.493
6	Washington	36	37	.493
7½	Cleveland	35	39	.473
7½	Detroit	35	39	.473
10	Philadelphia	32	41	.438

Results July 6

Boston 13, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 5, Chicago 0.
New York 4, Cleveland 0.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	48	20	.706
9½	Cincinnati	40	31	.563
11	Pittsburgh	36	30	.545
14½	New York	35	36	.493
17½	Brooklyn	33	40	.452
18½	Philadelphia	30	39	.435
20	Chicago	26	38	.406
21	Boston	29	43	.403

Results July 6

Chicago 11, Boston 6.
New York 10, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 5.

Minor League Scores

Results July 6

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 3, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 4, Rochester 2.
Newark 8, Baltimore 0.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Columbus 7, Louisville 6.
Toledo 14, Indianapolis 3.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 3.
Milwaukee 5-7, St. Paul 1-6.

Southern Association

Atlanta 5, Memphis 2.
Chattanooga 7 Little Rock 6.
Birmingham 6, Mobile 2.
Nashville 6, New Orleans 3.

Eastern League

Utica 3-0, Birmingham 2-2.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Scranton 0.
Elmira 11, Williamsport 4.
Albany 3, Hartford 2.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 3, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 7, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 8, Portland 1.
San Diego 3, Sacramento 2.

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APARTMENT wanted until October 1, furnished, accessible to Radio City; married couple without children. In reply please state rent and details. Write Box C-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

CAPE COD
Two rooms in a private rome in Centerville, Mass. Twin beds. Everything the best. $20 and $25 per week. Tel. Hyannis 574-M.

LYNN, MASS.—Furnished 2-room apt., July 15-Aug. 5; near beach, Boston bus; reasonable. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS. (29 Winchester St.)—Double room, 2nd floor, running water; also single rooms. Parking. Lon. 8775.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman desires permanent, large, unfurnished, heated room; kitchen privileges; private family; convenient to Boston. Sta. 6998 mornings.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY, student of Christian Science, wants room, board and companionship; Manhattan or Brooklyn. PL 5-8148 (N. Y. C.)

SUMMER RENTALS

HARWICHPORT, CAPE COD, MASS.—Studio guesthouse with private garden on grounds of summer home. Within easy walking distance of beach and shopping center, large fireplace, stone terrace, electric kitchenette, modern bathroom, hot water. Linen, silver, maid service optional. Ideal for couple. Rent balance of July. Tel. Harwich 142.

BROOKLINE, N. H.—Hillside cottage, fully furnished; casement windows, awnings, electricity, spring water, open fires, frigidaire. 4 bedrooms, bath, pine's view, nearby lake; $100 per month, or $250 per season. Tel. Beacon 5606 or see Morse, R. E. in village.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Rooms on ocean front; private home; beach; congenial clientele. 243 Humphry Street.

SUMMER BOARD

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Board and Rooms, July 1st to Oct. 1st
Under New Management
MRS. ALVA C. LYNNE

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME
Transient, permanent, for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis 7, N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

E. T. SLATTERY
Has
Permanent Opening for
HANDKERCHIEF SALESGIRL
Apply Personnel Office, 5th Floor, 154 Tremont St., Boston

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIberty 1030 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, high school and two years' university education, 18 years' accounting and internal auditing experience, desires a permanent position as hotel auditor or any other lucrative position. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CARETAKER — Exceptional man, married, wants position, elderly people preferred; only first class position considered. Box L-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER for an elderly lady or housekeeper for a business couple; no children. Box G-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Evening work by reliable woman, caring for children or shut-ins, or other duties. Address Box G-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

ESTATE on bay-front, ½ mile from village, offers several rooms to week-end guests; private beach, sea bathing, tea room near by; 1½ hours from Boston. For particulars write Box G-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE LODGE BY THE OCEAN
BEAUTIFUL location, spacious lawn, private beach in front. Room and board $8.00 per day. JEANETTE PARKER, 154 Estey Ave., Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass. Tel. 1482.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly; $3 and upward weekly. Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
142 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1941 WILLYS—4-cylinder, 4-door sedan; mechanical condition excellent, tires good; 23-27 miles per gallon; $915—30-day guarantee on car. Call Hingham 1239-J (Mass.).

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1600, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre. All lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

URGENTLY WANTED
Woman or girl to do light housework, some cooking, in small house (as companion to two young women, one of whom at home for meals and at night only), for room and board. Pay for any extra work. Miss Jewel A. Monroe, Box 133, Peterborough, N. H.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET

HOMELIKE village house near Christian Science church; day or week; excellent food; reasonable rates. Box 54, Tamworth, N. H.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston.
YOUNG & LISTER
Melrose 1849

HOSIERY

Women. BIJOU
Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

JEWELERS

Masonic Buttons and Charms
WIDMER, OP 31 WEST ST., BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

TRETHEWEY BROTHERS
Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting, Jobbing
4280 Washington Street, Roslindale
Phones Parkway 7050, 3283

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620.

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. Ne. 9-2786.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Gold, Pianos, CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N.Y.C. Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

TIRES RECAPPED HERE WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

Supplies for Preserving
Jars, Rubbers, Gulf Wax
Kerr Jars and Lids
Large Enamelled Kettles
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
444 Mass. Ave. Arlington 0114

FRAMES
for Photographs
Individually Styled, Colorful and Decorative. Be sure to see our unusual collection.
MALCOLM G. STEVENS
78 SUMMER ST. ARLINGTON 4112
Cor. of Mill St., near Arlington Center

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street, Brockton 48, Mass.
Opposite Forest Avenue

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
783 Main St., Brockton 32, Mass. Tel. 6655

Fight By His Side!
He hasn't stopped fighting—don't YOU!
W. W. HATHAWAY
21 Main St., Brockton 40, Mass.

BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
Buy Furniture at
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton 35, Mass.

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

BROOKLINE

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro. Francis G. Carreiro

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
367 Harvard Street ASP. 3000
Member F. T. D.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
Eleanor M. Yeager, Proprietor
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 4008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mrs. Mary Whitehouse
formerly of Marion Noble's Inc. New York City
will continue as manager of
The Beauty Salon
at 36 Church St., Cambridge
under new ownership
Formerly known as Andes
TRO. 4983

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass.
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

THE APPAREL SHOP
Concord, Mass.
Rayon Crepe Dresses
Cottons
Hosiery Lingerie

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
DED. 0051—0052
5th WAR LOAN
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke

Geishecker's
"Kay Dunhill"
One-of-a-Kind Frocks
Arrow Shirts and Ties
Smart Accessories
579 High Street Dedham 0819

He hasn't stopped fighting—don't YOU!
DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
DEDHAM 0108

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. Lane Company
SUMMER SUITS
Sport Coats and various Leisure Garments.
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven and Holeproof Hose
Liberal stocks from which to choose.
530 MAIN STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2320

Lesure the Florist
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

NEW SUMMER line of what is NEW in Coats — Suits and Dresses at popular prices.
We appreciate your patronage.
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

Gifts from MEXICO
Glass — Tin Trays
Silver Jewelry
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

FRAMINGHAM

J. C. PENNEY
Concord Street, Framingham, Mass.

DEMARTINI & FOSSA
Meats, Fruits and Groceries
2 Fairbanks Road
Tel. Framingham 5175
Framingham Junction

Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
30 UNION AVENUE
Telephone 6306

BATES STATIONERY CO.
"Everything for the Office"
IRVING SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods
289 Main Street

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING NEW YORK DYEING CO.
"When We Clean—We Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "TriClene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

DUPONT WEED KILLER
"Amonium Sulfamate"
Harmless to Animals
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

CLEARANCE SALE of SUMMER DRESSES at *Greatly Reduced Prices*
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.
18 Merrimack Street

HINGHAM

Summer Comfort at
Dykeman's Drug Store
Bathing Hats—Sun Glasses
Leg Films—Sun Tan Lotions
Colognes and Toilet Waters
9 MAIN STREET

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Fountain and Photographic Service
Kemp's Nuts
THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0064

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
COME ON
Double the Attack
Buy Double War Bonds NOW

IF IT'S NEW It's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

J. Musinsky & Sons
Home of Quality Shoes Since 1897
X-RAY SHOE-FITTING SERVICE
Dress Up for the Summer With
WHITE AND SPORT SHOES
for All Occasions
292 BROAD STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

NASHUA PLAID BLANKETS
25% Wool—75% Cotton. Thick, lofty weave suitable for camp or beach houses. Rose, blue, green and rust.
$5.98 Pair
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—FLORISTS—1944
384 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

The Parisian DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

MALDEN
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE INVASION—
5TH WAR LOAN
Buy MORE War Bonds
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
144 Pleasant St. MAL. 1487

We Specialize in
REMODELING and REPAIRING
at reasonable prices
FUR STORAGE
2% of valuation
All minor repairs free of charge
THOMAS DUDGEON
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0208

MARLBORO
WALLACE
Automotive Service
116 Broad Street
Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 722

MEDFORD
First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE
Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
638 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively
AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MILTON
GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 10 Post Office Sq. Boston. HUB. 8060
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel 178
ÆTNA
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD
Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
Serving Room, So. Dartmouth, Open Daily 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
Annual Presentation
"PENOBSCOT" SHEETS
SECONDS OF
WAMSUTTA SUPERCALE

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
Women's, Misses', 'Tweens Children's and Boys' Clothes Drastically Reduced! Some As much as ½ Off! You can't afford to miss out on this
GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
5TH WAR LOAN
CLEANERS and DYERS
THE SANITONE WAY
312 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

NEWTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember
Interest begins the tenth of each month
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

FLINTKOTE PROTECTION
SHINGLES
Roll Roofing
Flag Stone
Insulating Materials
Lumber and Paint
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 4 P. M.
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Avenue Big. 7997

Now's the Time to Get Your
FERTILIZERS, SEEDS and GARDEN TOOLS
for That Victory Garden
MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072

FRANK BATTLES, Inc.
208 Washington St., Newton
We Buy Clean Cars
We pay according to condition
Write or call Mr. Rausch Las. 2700

NEWTON CENTER
FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

Koret of California
TRIKSKIRT
"Holds the line" for work or play. Replents itself when put away.

For girls who like its trim line, the way it slims their hips ... or busy girls who crave the convenience of folding it away in purse or bureau drawer, and the variety of ways it can be worn! Sizes 24 to 32 $7.95
NEWTON'S
843 Beacon Street

Main Office Big. 4600 — Texaco — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTONVILLE
For VARIETY in SUMMER FOODS
Visit Your
STAR MARKET
Always the largest assortment of desirable foods available for your selection, and at Star Market's consistently low, money-saving prices.

★Star Market Co.★
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products--Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us today.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Councilor
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

FLODIN
Sewing Machine Co.
SEWING MACHINES
VACUUM CLEANERS
ELECTRIC TABLE APPLIANCES & LAMPS
SOLD & REPAIRED
All Work Guaranteed
257 Walnut St. BIG. 3204

NORTHAMPTON
Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass

PITTSFIELD
Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

You may not be able to browse through the stalls on the "LEFT BANK" just yet—but it is only a stone's throw to our "Used Books."
We add 12 to 15 different ones every day and the prices are 5c to 98c.
Middle aisle—street floor
ENGLAND BROS.

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

QUINCY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

FOR YOUR VACATION NEEDS
• Sport Shirts • Sport Coats
• Leisure Coats • Slacks
• Straw Hats
TALBOT'S
QUINCY SQUARE

VISIT
Ruth Peterson's Gift Shop
Gifts — Glass — Antiques and Furniture
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. PRE. 2559

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PRESident 0837

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Come to our store for Paints, Wall Paper, Artists' Supplies and Gifts
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
1592 Hancock St. Hermann A. Sturn, Mgr.

READING
Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
DOG, BIRD and FISH FOODS
Peat Moss, Hay, Straw, Fertilizers and Seeds
6 Haven Street Tel. 1141

SALEM
Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street
Arbiters of Fashion
Men's and Women's Clothing

SOMERVILLE
Marsha Ward's Beauty Shop TEL. SOM. 2519
34 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQ.

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

VEASIE'S MARKET
266 Broadway
Tel. SOM. 2610
MEATS and PROVISIONS

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

Rose Hardware Co.
George Rose
Magoun Square Pro. 1095
5TH WAR LOAN
Come in and see our line of equipment for fishing, vacation or picnics.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blanchard's Jenney Service
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A	R	I	E	L		C
Y	E	A		I	N	K
	D		S	N	O	W
A		A		O	N	E
G	A	B	R	I	E	L
A	P	R		S		L
N	E	A	R		P	
I	S	H		C	O	L
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner Middlesex, England

Clock From Salvage

Letters rather than numerals mark the hours on this unusual church clock at Wootton Rivers, Wiltshire. The inscription reads: "Glory Be to God." The strange mechanism, constructed by the village postman, includes parts from a bicycle, a sewing machine, and a mangle. Even a pair of knitting needles was included. The pendulum arm is a broom handle and the weight a hammer head.

In Lighter Vein

Horseplay

The pennypinching resort landlady had placed a placard in her dining room which read:

"In these hard times we should put a bridle on our appetites."

To this a vacationing wag had added:

"A bit in the mouth is better."

Diplomatic

Tommy, heeding the injunction of his mother to share his toys with his friends, had invited two of his pals to mount his hobby horse with him, but was finding the seat uncomfortably crowded. He cast about in his mind for some diplomatic means of relieving the situation.

Finally he suggested: "I think if one of us should get down there would be more room for me."

Daily Anecdote

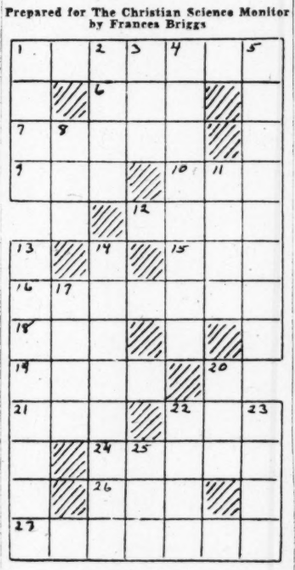
The Wrong Party

Harold Bauer, the pianist and composer, had been pursued on many occasions by reporters, and in one particular instance a certain reporter had been very persistent in trying to interview him. Finally, one day in desperation he went downstairs, hoping to get rid of him. He walked up to one who he thought was the reporter and told him that he, Harold Bauer, was the greatest living pianist, that some said Paderewski was greater, but it wasn't true, and as for Gabrilowitch!

After a few more comparisons, the dazed guest, not a reporter, feebly asked, "And your name, please?"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call one whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.?
6—What is name of fifth note of diatonic scale?
7—What is a symbolic name of Jerusalem?
9—Affirmative vote.
10—Nutgalls might be used for what?
12—What kind of shower is subject of a poem by William Cullen Bryant?
15—Unity.
16—What is first name of Conroy, titular hero of a Bret Harte novel?
18—According to Longfellow, in what month "springs the first flower of the plain" (abbr.)?
19—Close.
21—Adjective suffix.
22—What State of U. S. lies mainly in Rocky Mountain region (abbr.)?
24—Passageway between buildings is what?
26—What is the extinct flightless bird of New Zealand?
27—What is a city of southern Georgia?

Down

1—What American navigator was discoverer of Columbia River?
2—What continent extends nearly halfway around the globe?
3—What is first name of Miss Akins, American playwright and poet?
4—What State of U. S. has been given the sobriquet "Egypt"?
5—Who painted "The Four Freedoms"?
8—Flag of what color is used as a sign of danger?
11—Not any.
13—What fountain in Greek mythology gave poetic inspiration?
14—Whose servant met Rebekah at the well?
17—What creatures are Tarzan's associates?
20—Arthur Gordon Pym is a character created by whom?
22—What is an aquatic bivalve mollusk?
23—What Massachusetts city is one of chief boot and shoe manufacturing centers?
25—Fortune.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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What Phosphors Are and How They Can Help to Improve Lighting Efficiency?

Phosphors (the names is from the Greek phosphoros, meaning "light bringer") have three remarkable qualities:

1. They can transform ultraviolet (invisible light) into visible light instantaneously.
2. They can store light, such as sunlight, for controllable periods of time, ranging from a minute fraction of a second to more than a day.
3. They can convert electrical energy into light energy more efficiently than any other known practical means.

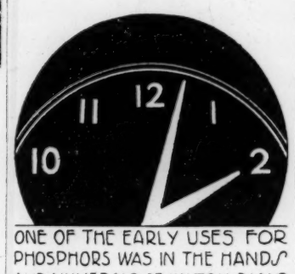
To achieve these astonishing results, the phosphors are made synthetically in literally dust-free chemico-physics laboratories in the form of pure, clear, perfect crystals about one ten-thousandth of an inch in size.

According to H. W. Leverenz, of the R. C. A. Laboratories at Princeton, N. J., "The chemicals used for the preparation of phosphors are purchased in the purest obtainable form, and are then subjected to lengthy purifications carried to a state far beyond 'chemically pure' or even 'spectroscopically pure.' In fact, a new term has been introduced into the scientific vocabulary, 'luminescence pure,' meaning free of undesirable constituents to a degree which, numerically speaking, exceeds 99.9999 per cent."

One of the biggest present commercial uses of phosphors is in the luminescent lighting industry. A phosphor has been developed which exceeds tungsten filament in efficiency of light production. This phosphor is used as the principal constituent in the light-producing coating in white fluorescent lamps.

When peace comes again, phosphors may help us to have luminescent walls and ceilings and glowing wall murals which serve the double purpose of decorating as well as illuminating the room; new intense light sources for motion picture sound projection; brighter television pictures at home and in the theater; and luminescent plastics in many colors and in hundreds of forms to make dark places safer and more colorful.

—W. P. Keasbey



ONE OF THE EARLY USES FOR PHOSPHORS WAS IN THE HANDS AND NUMERALS OF WATCH DIALS

Need Is Urgent

Housewives will have to salvage and turn in more than twice as much household fat this year as last if essential war needs are to be met.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

A Verse for Today . . .

But thou, son of man, hear what I say unto thee; . . . open thy mouth, and eat that I give thee.—Ezek. 2:8

Brevities

The Germans, as the President says, have their backs to three walls. They have probably taken this position in order to avoid having to look at all that handwriting. —Brubaker in The New Yorker.

One by one, the radio comedians are going off the air. The farmers, too, will spend the summer working on a new crop of corn.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

NEWS ITEM— ANTS ARE ACTIVE LITTLE CREATURES.

The Taffles—*Splitting Hairdos*

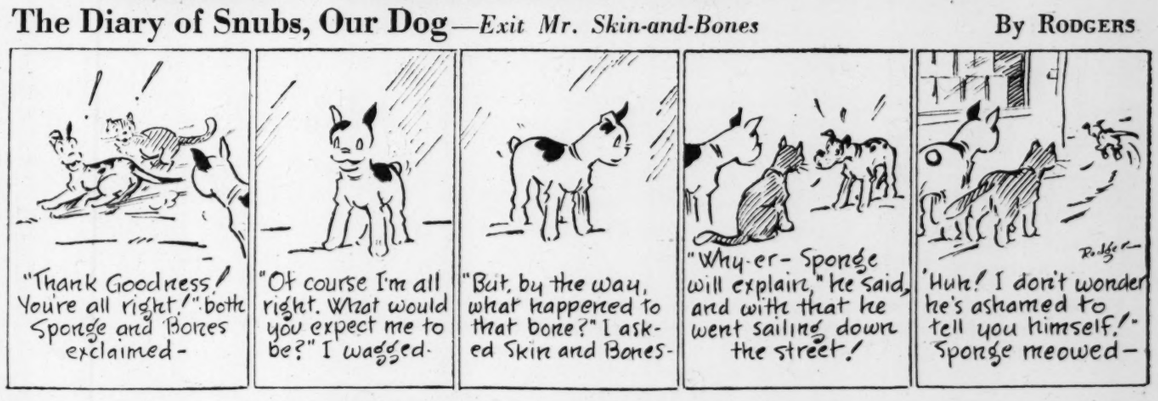
By Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"I Had the Loveliest Dream"*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Exit Mr. Skin-and-Bones*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Evens the Score*

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Berlin's Dilemmas

Berlin's problem one month after D-Day is definitely more critical than before the landing in Normandy and the opening of the Red Army's drive into Poland. The switching of generals in the West is only one surface sign of the mounting tension within Hitler's overstrained defenses.

Whether Field Marshal von Runstedt has been supplanted by Field Marshal von Kluge because he failed to stop the Normandy invasion or because he quarreled with Marshal Rommel or Nazi politicians—the underlying trouble is that the Germans who always feared a two-front war now see themselves caught between three or four fronts.

In the West they have suffered a major defeat in Italy and are now forced to divert troops from France to hold a line below the Alps. In Normandy their vaunted Atlantic Wall has been visibly, disastrously breached and they have lost hope of knocking the Allies back into the sea. They face the necessity of committing every available man to the task of trying to contain the Normandy front, aware that the British and Americans may strike elsewhere along the channel and that every man withdrawn from the policing of Europe increases the probability of sabotage and successful Underground eruptions.

Berlin fears that the British, Canadian and American forces are now funneling through Cherbourg vast quantities of men and materials which will enable them to open up the western front as the Russians have the eastern. It knows that the Normandy front has by no means absorbed all of the Allied power stored in Britain. It is aware also that the Allies no longer need the help of big naval guns in Normandy and that most of the landing craft are likewise now available for use somewhere else.

But the Nazi dilemma is more serious than trying to guess whether the Allies will pour overwhelming forces through the Normandy bridgehead or blast out others; in the vast strategic plan they must try to estimate whether the Western or the Eastern front is their greatest danger. At the rate the Russians are pushing through Poland, Berlin must be very reluctant to divert any defense forces to the West. The Germans know now that they have no hope of victory; their basic calculations must be concerned with what terms they can wrest out of defeat.

Allied soldiers and civilians can take satisfaction from this situation. But they cannot afford to waste time exulting over it when there is still so much to do toward speeding victory and learning how to make it stick.

China's Seven Years

July 7, 1937, and Dec. 7, 1941, are points in time as directly related to each other as the moment a man sets a match to a fuse and the moment the bomb explodes. On the first of those dates, as on the second, Japan struck at American ideals and the vital interests intertwined with them. Persisting on the course set in 1937 with the attack on China, Japan was bound at some time to collide with the course which Americans had set several decades earlier.

It was a question of Japanese empire versus Chinese independence, of special privilege versus the open-door philosophy which has its roots in the early pages of United States history and in the thinking of the American people. Americans who knew what the consequences of a Japanese victory over China would be for them, knew that China must be saved.

The attempt of the United States to save China, and to preserve its own world position, led to Dec. 7. The American people may not have been thoroughly aware of the historical consistency of the policy adopted toward Japan, but they sensed the danger that had to be met.

On July 7, 1944, that danger still has to be met. China, keystone of that civilized order which the United States has underwritten in the Far East, is under heavy pressure by Japan. The American stake in China's survival is as great as ever. And China needs help. Observances of the date on which Japan provoked trouble at Marco Polo Bridge are marked by appeals for more arms to boost Chinese physical resistance and morale. There is only one right reply to such appeals That is, that nothing less than our best must be done for China, and that we must do that best soon.

An "Innocent" Cigarette?

Public thought, horrified by the circus disaster at Hartford, naturally reacts by asking, "Why?" It wants to know the cause and how such catastrophes can be prevented. The arrest of circus employees, police investigations, and inquests may seem like "locking the stable door," but some good doubtless will come from official action.

The Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey press representative reiterates that a cigarette "dropped by someone sitting in the upper rows of seats" probably caused the fire, and denies that any electric wires were in the vicinity. For years those alert to the danger have seen patrons and employees smoking within and around circus tents and have wondered why this should have been permitted. Some have protested the practice, to no avail. It took a Cocoanut Grove disaster to bring about no-smoking rules in Boston theaters. Will circus managements now take steps to prevent this dangerous practice?

A legal requirement that circus tents be flame-proofed undoubtedly will help. Whether canvas which is folded and unfolded almost daily will remain thoroughly flame resistant is a question. But even so, what is to reduce the ever-present fire hazard from quantities of straw, hay, sawdust, peanut shells, and paper of all kinds strewn about every circus lot?

Smoldering cigarettes and smokers' matches are one of the principal causes of fires in the United States. Only severe restriction can halt the careless smoker. Is temporary deprivation too much to ask when lives are at stake?

For More Sikorskis

Both sides have agreed to let bygones be bygones. We are confident that the Russian people will remember that we rallied to their aid in their hour of trial, that they will appreciate the good will and friendship of Poland. Mutual respect for national sovereignty will make these relations durable. Thus we shall demonstrate to the world at large that international problems can be settled peacefully in the name of common sense and for the good of all.

It was about a year ago—July 4, 1943—that the man who wrote these helpful words crashed in a fatal airplane accident off Gibraltar. That man was Poland's General Sikorski. But he was even more than Polish, as citizens of other nations have the opportunity to be even more than British, than American, than Russian. Or perhaps it should be said that these people have an opportunity to be Polish, British, Russian, American in the best sense that those designations can convey today.

In that sense, the names of nationalities will one day come to denote the broad instead of the narrow view, the recognition of long-term national interest instead of short-range selfishness. Then "national interest" will means to us all, as it obviously meant to General Sikorski, a development of national security and well-being as an integral part of a world system serving the interests of all mankind.

The Sikorskis are still needed, and not only for the sake of Russian-Polish relations.

In the Bright New World

There was some concern in traveling circles recently over an advertisement. It was one of those bright-new-world-after-the-war things, and pictures a gentleman relaxing in a rather lush train, with—and this is the point—a telephone in his hand.

For the space of two or three ads it looked as if the railroads were about to err seriously, but the New York Central has discovered in good time that among the things the traveling public doesn't want is a phone jangling beside its ears while journeying through the bright new world of plastics, pigments, and adhesives that has the ad-writers so enthralled.

By the simple means of asking its passengers what they want, the NYC has discovered that the traveling public wants principally a comfortable seat, preferably reclining, proper air-conditioning, and no smoking. Coach reservations and dining cars with prices a little less suggestive of Captain Kidd are other hopes.

Of course, the point that the ad-dreamers missed, is that a trip is in itself an escape—the rhythmic clatter of the wheels, the easy-to-get-acquainted atmosphere, the bits of Americana flashing by. Who wants a call from the boss about the expense account in the midst of all this?

There's a David for Every Goliath

Passing On the Torch

By Herbert Hoover

(A notable feature of the Republican National Convention was the former President's political valedictory, in which he publicly handed on party leadership to the youth of today and tomorrow. The full text was not released at the time, but we are happy to present it here.)

There is a force for freedom as old as life itself which will emerge with new vividness from the complexities of the times. Not only life but freedom itself must find regeneration from youth.

In every generation youth presses forward toward achievement. Each generation has the right to build its own world out of the materials of the past, cemented by the hopes of the future.

Older men declare war. But it is youth that must fight and die. And it is youth who must inherit the tribulation, the sorrow and the triumphs that are the aftermath of war.

This Convention is handing the leadership of the Republican Party to a new generation. And soon to support these younger men there will be an oncoming generation who will differ from all others. Twelve million young men matured far beyond their years under the supreme tests of war will be coming home. To them will be added the other millions of young men and women serving in the shops, on the farms and in the offices. They also, by the responsibilities they have shared, have had their minds and understanding advanced beyond their age. From the tremendous experience in this war this new generation will have grown in responsibility, in dignity, in initiative and skills.

And these young men who are offering their lives on the beaches and in the mud, those who are fighting in the air, those who battle on the seas, will return to demand justification for their sacrifices and for the sacrifice of their buddies who have died. They will insist upon a reckoning and they will be stern and hardfaced. They will reject the easy language of politics, the straddlings and compromises, and the senseless phrases of skilled ghost-writers. And they will be watchful of political leaders lest they again be led into the giving of the blood and risking the future of their families from failures in international statesmanship. Today, more than any new generation that we have known, youth will demand a voice in its own destiny.

I rejoice that this is to be. Youth can bring the courage, the ideals and confidence which can erect a new society in America upon the debris of two world wars. We need their courage as never before.

We, the older generation, who have learned something of the great forces in the world, can advise and counsel. The issues are not new, and we can distill principles from the experience of the past. But youth must act and the past can never wholly point the way through the changing future.

And let me say this to the many younger Republicans in this Convention. On each election night, I read of able young Republican men and women who are chosen by the countrymen to positions of trust and eminence. I see men whom I have known since they cut their eye teeth in district politics, rise to state and city government, to the Congress, and to the Governorship in their state. From that I know that our party is a living institution recruiting from the oncoming generation its brilliant men and women and setting them to work for the good of our country. And it is through this living institution, the Republican Party, that I call upon the younger generations to take up the weapons for American liberty, to fight the good fight in the manner and according to the lights of their own time.

And may I say this to youth: You have a great material heritage. You are receiving millions of farms and homes built by your forebears. There have been prepared for you magnificent cities, great shops and industries. But you have even a greater heritage. That is a heritage of religious faith of morals and of liberty. There is no problem which confronts the nation that you cannot solve within this framework.

You in your own manner can lead our people away from the jungle of disorderly, cynical, and bitter ideas, the topsy-turvy confusions, the hopelessness and lack of faith and defeatism that have haunted this Nation over these dozen years. You can lead our Nation back to unity of purpose again.

We of the older generation know that you will carry forward. We wish you to carry the torch bravely and aloft. Carry it with the dauntless assurance of your forebears who faced the chill of the ocean, the dangers of the forest and desert, the loneliness of the pioneer to build upon this continent a nation dedicated to justice and liberty and the dignity of the individual man. Watch over it. Vigilantly guard it. Protect it from foes, within and without. Make for this a sanctuary and dedicate it to God and all mankind.

Youth of the Republican Party! I, representing the generation of your fathers, greet you and send you forth crusaders for freedom which alone can come under a Constitutional Republic—a Constitutional America.

We who have lived long, turn our eyes upon your generation lovingly with hope, with prayer, and with confidence for our country.

World Atlases

The Bookshelf

The world stands on its head so much of the time these days that a cartographer may be expected to do almost anything. With the aid of Richard Edes Harrison, author of LOOK AT THE WORLD: Fortune Atlas for World Strategy (New York: Knopf. $3.50), we have become quite used to imagining ourselves flying upside down over the North Pole to get a bird's-eye view of, let us say, the sea of Okhotsk.

There is draftsmanship, scholarship, and genuine imagination in Mr. Harrison's book. He has done a great deal to free our concepts of this much-stereotyped earth, battering against what he calls the psychological as well as mechanical limitations of picturing a very large and complicated globe on a very small, flat sheet.

But when you progress from looking at beautiful colored pictures to desiring specific and detailed information, the good old orthographic projection, right side up, still has its uses.

This projection is chosen for A WAR ATLAS FOR AMERICANS, prepared with the assistance of the Office of War Information. Foreword by Elmer Davis (New York: Published for the Council on Books in Wartime by Simon and Schuster. Paper $1. Cloth $2.50). It contains 84 maps which trace the individual campaigns of the war, outline possible new theaters, and provide a thorough picture of global relationships.

Some 60,000 words of text block in the general tactical developments. Many of the maps themselves form a background for the charting of the major campaigns. Indeed, no one could seriously study this volume without achieving a clear grasp of the geographical meaning of World War II.

Both volumes err in one particular. Their concern with simplification and pictorialization sacrifices place names. Mr. Harrison does the better job, but even his 3,600-name index (the War Atlas has less than 1,000) fails to include many of the important places which crowd the news these days. Caen? Isigny? Sainte-Mère-Église? They are not there.

But on one score we hope Mr. Harrison may set a precedent. He has swept away all the "ABx4" nonsense usually used in gazetteers to enable the looker-upper to locate a city on the map itself. Mr. Harrison just lists longitude and latitude by whole degrees. When average map-readers come to use these simple and satisfactory coordinates, our acquaintance with the world will be far advanced.

Both volumes may indeed be listed among really important additions to popular cartography. Along with Erwin Raisz's "Global Geography" (previously reviewed) they constitute a refreshing and stimulating vehicle for rediscovery of the world. Gx.

Notes on the Diplomatic Front

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Hopes are high on almost all sides that General de Gaulle's Washington visit will turn out to be the catalytic agent which will clear French-American relations from all the débris of the past. The General was on his best behavior when he arrived, and so was Mr. Roosevelt. Both approached the meeting with obvious hope that it would produce a *modus vivendi* between two personalities which have struck sparks in every previous contact, even when contact was over considerable distances of water.

The formula is fairly simple. General de Gaulle is not pressing for *de jure* American recognition as head of a provisional government. In return, Washington is inclined to acceptance of the British-French draft agreement which would give the de Gaulle forces the *de facto* substance of recognition. The text of the British-French agreements is being kept strictly secret, but officials who have seen it profess to consider it reasonably in harmony with the American position on the two main points involved—invasion currency and civil government.

The State Department breathed a deep sigh of relief when it got former Finnish Minister Hjalmar Procope on a ship headed for Europe before the break in relations. It had been obvious for several days that the Finnish Government was taking its country straight into the German maw. It was also plausible that after this happened there would sooner or later by a "Free Finland" movement. Were Mr. Procope in the United States at the time, he very probably would have tried to lead it. A "Free Finland" movement led by the suave Mr. Procope was not an appetizing prospect in Washington. He may be innocent of any direct service to the Germans, but he had an uncanny way of usually being the first one out in this country with the latest German propaganda line—not, of course, the blatant public line, but the subtler version prepared for the salons and tea tables of the "upper crust" who are always wooed with sweet reasonableness by Berlin.

Also, Mr. Procope had avoided violation by only the most tenuous and philosophical margin of the prime rule of diplomacy, the rule of non-interference in the domestic politics of the country to which accredited.

Mr. Procope's close friends and associates were with notable frequency chosen from the "pre-Pearl Harbor" isolationists, the American Firsters, and the most violent of the Roosevelt haters. More than one journalistic attack on the American Government's foreign policy has been traced to the Procope drawing room. And yet he was accredited as the Minister of Finland, not to the political opposition, but to President Roosevelt. Washington, understandably, had little taste for the prospect of a "Free Finland" movement tied to the extreme right wing of the Republicans. He was bustled out as fast as a neutral ship could be found.

When Moscow announced that residents of former Eastern Poland could elect Polish citizenship, those who have worked long and patiently for a reconciliation between the Russians and Poles thought they saw the first real break in the clouds. Add to this Moscow's recent soft-pedaling of its private "Union of Polish Patriots" and substitution for it of the Polish National Council brought to Moscow from behind the German lines.

The two don't make a reconciliation, but they are certainly steps taken by Moscow in that direction. The Polish Government-in-Exile in London has kept pace. There hasn't for months been any violent anti-Russian outburst from within its membership, and there has been a gradual shifting of its political center of gravity away from the extreme right of the officers' corps and the old landowners toward the left-of-center position of Prime Minister Mikolajczyk who has emerged in the process as a statesman of considerable patience and shrewdness.

What pleases objective observers of the political scene most is the number of indications that Russia's approach to the occupied countries of Europe is increasingly in terms of a search for the natural focus of political life in that country, rather than for an arbitrarily chosen focus. Signs are to be found in Russian policy toward the French, Italians, Chinese, and Yugoslavs. In each instance, Moscow has watched for the natural trend rather than fastening to the Communist or even the more orthodox left-wing movements. In Italy it made them the bedfellow of monarchy—something scarcely predictable many months ago.

An International Currency

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The culmination of the World Monetary Conference in New Hampshire should be the adoption of an international currency. The only way to express value in a form which can be understood by all nations is to express it in a definite quantity of gold. This means that a so-called *gramor* (one gram of gold) or *ozgold* (one ounce of gold) should be proclaimed as an international currency.

There is no need for any nation to store gold for this purpose or to relinquish its customary currency. The World Monetary Conference will take care of stabilizing this, but as a subsidiary means of international payments a gramor or ozgold currency will present great advantages. The United States Treasury could issue banknotes designated in ounces of gold: one ounce, 5 oz., 100 oz., and 400 oz., which will mean that a holder is entitled to receive from the Treasury this amount in gold or, at the discretion of the Treasury, an equivalent in the U. S. legal currency, i. e., under the existing law $35 in paper currency for every ounce of the ozgold notes.

Each nation should make a daily quotation of the amount of her national currency which she is willing to pay per ounce in ozgold banknotes (or for a gram of the gramor banknotes, the gram being worth $1.13). If I arrive in Great Britain and present a one-ounce banknote, I will be paid at the official rate in pounds of sterling (say, 9 pounds sterling), in France so many francs, in Netherlands so many guilders, in Venezuela so many bolivars, in U. S. S. R. so many rubles, and so on. It should be permitted to make contracts in ozgold (or gramor) currency. For instance, I may sell 100 typewriters for 100 ozgolds, which means that I shall be able to get $3,500 in the United States at the existing official rate of exchange.

In substance, all international payments in normal times always resulted in the comparison of respective quantities of gold contained in their official currency. When you presented a $10 traveler's check abroad, you received so much of a foreign currency as it contained gold by weight in relation to the gold content of the American dollar.

There is no possibility of any damaging manipulation by any nation with an ozgold or gramor currency; it represents a strict quantity of gold. All nations may issue it. This idea is not a new one and the late M. Quesnay of the Bank for International Settlements was an ardent supporter of it. I myself described the history of this idea and its advantages in practical application in my articles published in the Annalist, March 22, 1935, and Bankers' Magazine, May, 1940.

(PROF.) PAUL HAENSEL,
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Va.

Why Withhold Peace Plans?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those of us who are thinking of some kind of a world organization after the war would do well to remember the warning of Justice Owen J. Roberts who said over a year ago that unless we were ready to surrender some portion of our national sovereignty, "we may as well throw up our hands and let the world roll on into chaos." He continued: "Unless the United States espouses, and promptly and vigorously urges a project of world organization none such will reach fruition."

If our leaders intend to urge a world organization, should they not, as Justice Roberts says, do it "promptly" and "vigorously"? And why leave the American public in the dark about it?

We can see military reasons for withholding Army and Navy plans, but why withhold peace plans?

Cambridge, Mass. (MRS.) F. B. RIGGS

Soldier Praises Wacs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hats off to our Lady Soldiers!

A short time ago, I returned from action in the South Pacific and it sure makes us men very proud of the WAC. They are to be highly commended on the grand job they are doing toward an earlier armistice.

Boston CPL. J. J. COCHRAN, U. S. A.

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